

ARMY



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THE GERMAN WAR.

AN announcement was sent over the Atlantic telegraph on Sunday last, that a treaty of peace had been concluded between Austria and Prussia. This proves to have been premature. Through the efforts of the Emperor of France, negotiations have been opened which it is hoped and believed will result in the reestablishment of peace; but up to the moment of going to press we have received no intelligence of the definite conclusion of a treaty. The belligerent Powers had agreed to a five days' suspension of hostilities, commencing on the 21st, since which date no active hostilities have occurred, and military movements of all kinds have been temporarily suspended.

Our narrative of events closed last week with the announcement that the Prussian headquarters were at Brünn, while their cavalry were at various points within sixty miles of the Austrian capital. Olmütz was held by the Austrians in heavy force, and it was supposed they might attempt to make a stand in a position which offered many advantages for defensive operations. The special correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from that place on the 12th ult., says the fortifications surrounding the city were being strengthened and extended every day. Olmütz is situated on low ground, watered by the sluggish course of the March, and although there are high hills on one side of it, it was thought they were scarcely near enough to afford bases for a bombardment or commanding fire on the place. But the fortified city is a mere centre for an extended system of forts, completely encircling it, whose guns cross their fire on all the approaches, rendering it necessary for an enemy to silence them from regular batteries before he could approach the proper *enceinte*. Most of these forts are constructed of strong masonry, and are for the most part casemated works, with earthworks outside. There are about thirty of them, great and small. If an army could be fed, it might lie securely within the enclosure of these forts. But, either because the Archduke ALBERT was unable to garrison the city with a sufficiently strong force, or because he wished to concentrate all his available troops for the great battle which at that time appeared to be inevitable in front of Vienna, the Austrian troops were on the 16th withdrawn from Olmütz. On the previous day an engagement between the Prussians and the Austrians and Saxons took place before the city. The Prussians were again victorious, driving back the Austrian and Saxon troops and capturing sixteen guns. No details of the battle have yet been received. It was probably fought by the Austrians merely for the purpose of covering their withdrawal from Olmütz. It would appear that in giving up this strong position the Austrians surrendered a place that might have been of great advantage to them in the event of a siege of Vienna. Had Olmütz been garrisoned by a *corps d'armée*, this force would have seriously threatened the Prussian communications through Silesia, and at the same time would have

preserved the Austrian connection with Bohemia by means of Königgrätz and Josephstadt, these fortresses not having surrendered. There would have been this further advantage in holding on to Olmütz. As the Prussians advanced they would have been compelled to mask all these forts, beside leaving large garrisons at Prague, Brünn and similar places. The drain on the Austrian army for garrisons would have been much less than that on the Prussians, while the moral effect of holding these places in the face of a victorious enemy would have been very great on the population of the countries threatened.

It was decided, however, to evacuate Olmütz, as Brünn had been evacuated, to concentrate all the Austrian armies in front of Vienna. A correspondent writing from that city on the 14th ult. states that at that time the vanguard of the army of Italy had reached Salzburg, and that BENEDEK was sending reinforcements day by day from the Northern army, until an imposing force was collected in the defences of the capital, whose outposts extended to a great distance around the city. The army of Italy liberated by the cession of Venetia to France consisted of not less than 60,000 veterans, the flower of the Austrian army, composed entirely of Germans and Hungarians. These, added to the Northern army, made up a force fully equal in numbers to the invading army, and not inferior to it in morale. It is said the Austrians have entirely recovered from their dread of the needle-gun, since the discovery was made that it wounds, but rarely kills, and that even the wounds it makes are comparatively slight. The projectile is so small that the injury it inflicts is not equal to that of the ordinary rifle bullet, unless it penetrates some vital part. It skims by a bone without breaking it, says one who has visited the battlefields and hospitals of Bohemia, and thousands of men put *hors de combat*, in less than two weeks were going about almost fit for service. The ratio of the wounded to the killed is said to be six to one, while the rifle, which superseded "Brown Bess," made the ratio three to one.

Further details of the battle at Aschaffenburg show it to have been an affair mainly between Prussians and Hessians, and important only as it affected the holding of Frankfurt. It appears the Prussian General succeeded in preventing a junction between the Bavarian army and the Eighth Federal Corps, and in defeating both in detail. After the defeat of the Bavarians at Kissingen, on the 10th ult., they retired southward upon Schweinfurt, where they formed in line of battle and awaited the attack of the Prussians. The latter, however, marched westward by way of Lohr upon Aschaffenburg, whither Federal troops had been sent from Frankfurt and Darmstadt to defend the passages of the Main. With the fatality which has attended all the military operations of the Federal troops since the invasion of Hanover, these detachments fell in separately with the Prussians, so that the Darmstadt troops were defeated on the 13th at Laufach, between Lohr and Aschaffenburg, and driven back into the latter town. The Austrians and fresh Hessian troops arriving on the 14th were also beaten, and Aschaffenburg was stormed. Frankfurt was immediately evacuated, and on the 16th was occupied by the Prussians. Höchst and Biebrich were also occupied, and the Hessian pontoon train was captured. Darmstadt was occupied the day following. On the 18th Mayence was regularly besieged by the Prussians. The headquarters of Prince ALEXANDER, the Federal commander, were removed to Waldurn;

but his hetero-geneous force was so scattered and broken that it is doubtful whether it will be heard of again as a military organization.

We have nearly alluded to the opening of negotiations through NAPOLEON. A more detailed account of these proceedings is necessary to the full understanding of the military situation in Germany. On the night of the 12th ult., the secretary of the French embassy in Berlin delivered at the Austrian headquarters the following proposals on the part of Prussia:

The King of Prussia, in order to allow time for ascertaining the intentions of the Italian Government, is ready to abstain from all acts of hostility for three days upon the following conditions: "The Austrians to evacuate the country between the position at present held by the Prussians and the River Thaya; the troops of the armies of the North and South and the Saxon army, and all their convoys, artillery, and munition trains to remain stationary, and to abstain from making any movement until the expiration of the term agreed upon; the Prussians to remain at a distance of three miles from Olmütz, and the Prague and Dresden Railway to be open for the transmission of provisions to the Prussian army."

In reply to these proposals Austria declared that they were prejudicial to her and advantageous for Prussia, as at a distance of three miles from Olmütz the Prussians would be able to surround the fortress on all sides; while the Italians, not being included in the conditions of the truce, would be able to advance. Austria, therefore, made a counter proposition, which was to establish a line of demarcation to be crossed by neither belligerent, but within the limits of which the several armies should have full freedom of movement. This line was to follow the course of the river Thaya from its source to within two miles west of the Lundenburg and Olmütz railway, as far as the positions then occupied by the Prussians, and to stop two miles west and north of the outer works of Olmütz. The Emperor also desired that the suspension of hostilities should include the Bavarian troops, and the forces commanded by Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse-Darmstadt. The King of Prussia replied that he was compelled to decline acceding to these proposals for two reasons: first, because the Austrian army of the South would be able to continue its movements; and, secondly, because the Austrian conditions did not allow of the Prussian occupation of the line of the Thaya to Lundenburg. Negotiations were, therefore, discontinued, and the immediate resumption of hostilities seemed probable. But, according to the *Moniteur* of July 20, Prussia afterward engaged, at the suggestion of NAPOLEON, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days, on condition that Austria should pursue a similar course, and that within that time she should make known her refusal or acceptance of the basis of peace presented by Prussia. These proposals were accepted by Austria—an acceptance which was probably only preliminary to the signing of an armistice of several weeks, which would allow ample time for the settlement of the details of peace. Advices to July 23rd, received by the Atlantic telegraph, state that negotiations for peace were then still progressing, with prospects of success.

The war news of the week from Italy is confined to the mountain operations of GARIBALDI and an important naval engagement off the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. The Italian fleet had been lying inactive at Ancona, and had not coöperated in the operations against Venetia, as it had been expected to do. The reason for this inactivity was, that the fleet was poorly manned, and in other respects not ready for offensive movements. Nevertheless, so loud were the popular murmurs against the

naval authorities, that it was decided to make some kind of a demonstration. On the 18th ult., the fleet, consisting of eight iron-clads, made an attack on the fortifications of the island of Lissa. After seven hours fighting, the fort of St. George, on the island, was silenced, and partially destroyed by the explosion of a magazine. Admiral PERSANO, who was in command of the fleet, having been reinforced by Vice-Admiral ALBINI, was about to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of the approach of an Austrian squadron. He immediately prepared for an engagement. The collision took place the day following with disastrous results to the Italian fleet. Few particulars of the engagement have yet been received; but we are told that the *Re d'Italia* was run down at the commencement of the fight, and that three other Italian ships-of-war were destroyed. Italian accounts state that the Austrians retired at the conclusion of the engagement, while a Vienna dispatch says that the Italian fleet was retiring in the direction of Ancona, closely pursued by the Austrians.

The operations in the Tyrol present few points of interest to military observers. The movements of a few hundred volunteers, acting independently of the great armies, in a confined and isolated theatre of operations, can have no effect on the result of the campaign. A few Austrian positions may be carried, and much romantic heroism may be displayed in these mountain conflicts; but the issue of the war will be decided on the banks of the Danube.

THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia, has forwarded to Major-General HOWARD a report of the proceedings of a mass meeting of the colored people of Richmond, held on the evening of the 21st ult. A large assemblage was present, and a statement of their grievances was prepared and transmitted to General TERRY. Since the Military and Bureau courts have been discontinued in that city, the freedmen have been at the mercy of lawless whites, who sought every pretext for abusing and maltreating them. In cases in which the colored people are the aggrieved parties no justice can be obtained, as the civil authorities, almost without exception, are strongly prejudiced against them. The police exhibit great reluctance in arresting whites upon warrants obtained by colored men, charging them with offences of any kind; and were it not for a fear of the military authorities the condition of the freedmen would be much worse. The colored people desire the reopening of Bureau and Military courts in order that their rights may be secured, and that they may be protected from the abuse of those who are their sworn enemies.

The Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department having represented to Major-General WRIGHT, commanding Department of Texas, that C. W. BALSTON, an authorized agent of that Department, had been arrested by the civil authorities of Orange County, Texas, and that a lot of cotton belonging to the United States which he had been sent to secure and forward to Galveston had been taken from his custody, it has been ordered that Mr. BALSTON be released from arrest and the cotton restored to his possession, and that no further hindrance be presented by the civil authorities to his obeying the instructions he has received. First Lieutenant S. C. PLUMMER, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, was charged with the execution of this order, under the special instructions that have been given him. The Commanding officer of the post of Galveston was directed to furnish him a sufficient force for the purpose.

A SITE has been selected by Colonel M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, for a National Cemetery at Culpepper, Va., and a corps of workmen are now employed under the direction of Major JAMES GLEASON, A. Q. M., in laying out, grading, and fencing in the ground. The cemetery is located on rising ground, about one-fourth of a mile south of the town, and can be seen from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at a distance of two miles. It contains an area of six acres, and is intended to receive the remains of those men buried between the Rappahannock River and Gordonsville, including those who fell in the battles around Cedar Mountain, estimated at about 4,000 bodies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, in General Orders No. 12, announces the names of the various battles which the regiments and detachments in his command are entitled to have inscribed on their colors, the regiment having borne a meritorious part in the same. The order is quite a lengthy one. Battery D, Fifth U. S. artillery, the Fourth and Sixth U. S.

cavalry, and the Third and Fourth regiments of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, appeared to have been in more battles than any of the other regiments of the Military Division.

At a recent meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York, M. O. L. U. S., held on the First inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Companions of the Order of the First class:

Captain S. C. LYFORD, U. S. A., Ordnance Corps, West Point, New York; Major-General W. B. FRANKLIN, late U. S. A., Hartford, Conn.; Commodore STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. N., commanding U. S. steamer *Madawaska*, Navy-Yard, New York; Lieutenant-Commander F. A. ROE, U. S. N., U. S. steamer *Madawaska*; Lieutenant EDWARD A. WALKER, U. S. N., U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*; Brevet Major-General JOSEPH HAMBLEN, late U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier-General STEWART S. WOODFORD, late U. S. V.

THE Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, has been directed to forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, four hundred of the recruits of the Mounted Service U. S. Army (including the number ordered by letter of July 25, 1866, to accompany detachment for the Fourth U. S. cavalry), which may from time to time become disposable at that post, to the Sixth U. S. cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas.

THE recent riots in New Orleans compelled Brevet Major-General A. BAIRD, commanding Department of Louisiana, on the 30th ult., to issue the following order:

In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to-day, martial law is proclaimed in the City of New Orleans.

Brevet Major-General A. V. KAUTZ is appointed military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall, and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to General KAUTZ, and will be instructed in regard to such duties as they may hereafter be requested to perform.

THE post of Selma, Ala., has been reestablished, and Brevet Major F. D. OGILBY, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, assigned to the command. The counties designated in General Orders No. 18, Headquarters Department of Alabama, of date March 30, 1866, will be considered as in the post of Selma. Brevet Captain JOSEPH GROVES, First Lieutenant V. R. C., will, in addition to his present duties, act as Post Quartermaster.

IN accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Army, the Soldiers' Rest at the depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., has been discontinued. The officer in charge has been directed to turn over all Quartermaster stores and property, for which he is responsible, to the Depot Quartermaster, and all property belonging to the Commissary Department to the Depot Commissary.

So much of General Orders No. 32, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, May 19, 1866, as required the Headquarters Department of the Carolinas to be established at Columbia, S. C., having been revoked as per letter dated Adjutant-General's office, Washington, July 23, 1866, the headquarters of the Department of the Carolinas have been established at Charleston, S. C., until further orders.

G. M. DELANEY, a recruiting agent of Augusta, Me., who was convicted last year by court-martial of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the New Hampshire State Prison, and to pay a fine of \$45,000, has been unconditionally discharged by order of the PRESIDENT, and his fine remitted.

AMONG the bills just passed by Congress is one authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to and from the place where they are furnished by the Government with artificial limbs; another which provides for the printing of the official history of the rebellion.

GENERAL TERRY has issued a general order forbidding in his military department, during the existence of martial law, all military organizations or associations for the purpose of drill or military instruction, other than the Militia organized by the Governor of Virginia.

So much of the post of Hart's Island, New York Harbor, as has been used as a rendezvous for returning Volunteers, has been discontinued and ordered to be broken up immediately.

INFORMATION has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau that it has been found necessary to declare martial law in Georgia, in order to protect the freedmen from continued outrage.

THE flagstaff at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor was struck and completely demolished by lightning during the shower of Saturday last.

THE following named officers are temporarily detailed for duty at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, and have been announced accordingly in General Orders: Brevet Colonel R. H. JACKSON, Captain First artillery, as Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LOOMIS L. LANGDON, Captain First artillery, as Acting Judge-Advocate.

THE NAVY BILL.

A BILL to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:* That the number allowed in each grade of line officers on the active list of the Navy shall be, one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenant-commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law; *Provided*, That the increase in grades authorized by this act shall be made by selection from the grade next below of officers who have rendered the most efficient and faithful service during the recent war, and who possess the highest professional qualifications and attainments; and nothing in this act shall preclude the advancement in rank now authorized by law for distinguished conduct in battle, or for extraordinary heroism. And, *provided further*, that nothing in this act, nor in the fourteenth section of the act approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled, "An Act to establish and equalize the grade of the line officers of the Navy," shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from promoting to the grade of rear-admiral on the retired list, those commodores who have commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, or who have performed other highly meritorious service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the number of line officers of the Navy on the active list, five lieutenant-commanders, twenty lieutenants, fifty masters, and seventy-five ensigns, may be appointed from those officers who have served in the Volunteer Naval service for the period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service, or have been honorably discharged therefrom; *Provided*, That if by reason of these appointments the number of officers in any grade shall exceed the number fixed by law, no more promotions or appointments to that grade shall be made until the number is reduced below the number fixed by law for that grade; and *provided further*, That the authority given by this section shall be exhausted when the number of Volunteer officers above-named shall have been once appointed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a board, consisting of not less than three Naval officers superior in rank to the officers to be thus appointed in the Regular Navy from the Volunteer service, which board, after examination of the claims of all candidates, shall select and report to the Secretary of the Navy the most meritorious in character, ability, professional competency, and honorable service, the number to be appointed and transferred to the several grades mentioned in the third section of this act, provided they shall find that number who are suitably qualified therefor. And any officer who has served in the Volunteer Naval service for the term of two years or more shall have the right to appear before the examining board, and present his claims, and be examined for an appointment in the Regular Navy. And any Volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea, or on foreign stations, may be appointed to the Regular Navy, subject to the conditions contained in this section, after their return to the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to retain, or to appoint, under existing laws and regulations, such Volunteer officers in the Navy as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lieutenant-commanders may be assigned to duty as navigation and watch officers on board of vessels of war, as well as first-lieutenants of naval stations and of ships of war.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual compensation of the admiral of the Navy shall be ten thousand dollars a year, and he shall be entitled to the services of a secretary, who shall receive the annual sea pay of a lieutenant in the Navy.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That naval constructors and first and second assistant engineers in the Navy, shall be appointed by the PRESIDENT, and confirmed by the Senate, and shall have naval rank and pay as officers of the Navy.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved July 25, 1866.

IN the case of Prince G. D. Morton, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to make good to the United States the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, the amount of which he defrauded the Government; to pay to the United States a fine of \$5,000, and to be confined at such place as the proper authorities may direct, until the amounts above named are paid to some duly authorized disbursing officer of the Government, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit, honor or trust under the Government of the United States," as promulgated in General Orders No. 8, Headquarters District of New Mexico, November 20, 1865, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, based upon irregularities in the proceedings, the sentence is remitted.

THE board of officers convened at Annapolis, Md., by General Orders No. 294, July 3, 1863, from this office, of which Brevet Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, Colonel Fourth U. S. cavalry, is President, to examine into and report upon the condition of all officers who may report at Annapolis, in accordance with General Orders Nos. 61, and 100, of 1862, as convalescents, has been dissolved, this order to take effect August 1, 1866.

DOCTOR GEORGE H. C. HUSSEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Lauderdale, Miss., and relieve Dr. E. D. Wright as physician in charge of the Howard Hospital. On the conclusion of his duties, Dr. Wright will report to Major-General Thomas J. Wood, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Mississippi.

ARMY BILL.

AN ACT to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, five regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the first, second, third and fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the fifth regiment of artillery; but the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, with the addition of one veterinary surgeon to each regiment, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month; but the grade of company commissary sergeant of cavalry is hereby abolished. The original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of Volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers of the Regular Army, all of whom shall have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct; any portion of the cavalry force may be armed and drilled as infantry or dismounted cavalry at the discretion of the PRESIDENT, and each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the forty-five regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first ten regiments, of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments, of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments, of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be composed of colored men, and four regiments, of ten companies each, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps; and all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers; and one-half the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of Volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the Regular Army, all of whom shall have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of Volunteers or of the Regular Army who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty to which that corps has heretofore been assigned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the appointments to be made from among Volunteer officers and soldiers under the provisions of this act shall be distributed among the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war, reduced to an average of three years term of service: *Provided*, That the regulation provided in this section governing the proportion of officers to be selected from each State shall not be applied to the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and the adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary shall hereafter be extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each company shall have one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased at the discretion of the PRESIDENT, not to exceed one hundred, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase; and the PRESIDENT is hereby authorized to enlist and employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That fifteen bands, including the band at the Military Academy, may be retained or enlisted in the Army, with such organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades, or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be ordinarily stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands; one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as at present authorized, who shall be appointed as now provided by law; and the PRESIDENT of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for each National Cemetery now established, or that may be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer forces who have received certificates of merit for services during the war.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into

the Army shall hereafter be for a term of five years for cavalry and three years for artillery and infantry, and recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the number required to fill to the minimum all the regiments of the Army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men. It shall be competent to enlist men for the service who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States, provided it shall be found, on medical inspection, that by such wounds they are not unfitted for garrison or other light duty; and such men, when enlisted, shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz: One adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; and thirteen assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be four inspectors-general of the Army, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; three assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; and two assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general, and one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the said judge-advocate-general shall receive, revise, and have recorded, the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the judge-advocate-general of the Army. And of the judge-advocates now in office there may be retained a number not exceeding ten, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the judge-advocate-general, until otherwise provided by law, or until the Secretary of War shall decide that their services can be dispensed with.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Quartermaster's department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; six assistant quartermasters-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; ten deputy quartermasters-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; fifteen quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and forty-four assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have rendered meritorious service as assistant-quartermasters of Volunteers during two years of the war. But after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur in the grades of major and captain in this department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, and the number of captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter be as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of infantry.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and no longer.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Subsistence Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the number of officers now authorized by law, namely: one commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and sixteen commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Medical Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; one chief medical purveyor and four assistant medical purveyors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, who shall give the same bonds which are or may be required of assistant paymasters-general of like grade, and shall, when not acting as purveyors, be assignable to duty as surgeons by the PRESIDENT; sixty surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years' service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and all the original vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection by examination from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of Volunteers in the Army of the United States two years during the late war, and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the Volunteer service shall

be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted, as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Pay Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymasters-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy-paymasters-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry, to be selected from persons who have served as additional paymasters.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, thirty captains, and twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the five companies of engineer soldiers and the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant heretofore prescribed by law shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the Corps of Engineers; and the officers of engineers, acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the Ordnance Department of the Army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz: One brigadier-general, three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, twenty captains, sixteen first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants, with the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law; and thirteen ordnance storekeepers, of whom a number not exceeding six may be appointed and authorized to act as paymasters at armories and arsenals. The ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at the national armory at Springfield shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry, and all other ordnance storekeepers shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry, and two-thirds of the military storekeepers and ordnance storekeepers to be appointed under this and the fourteenth section of this act, shall be selected from Volunteer officers or soldiers who have performed meritorious service in the Army of the United States during the late rebellion.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one chief signal officer of the Army, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the Secretary of War shall have power to detail six officers and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty; but no officer or enlisted man shall be so detailed until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of subsistence, surgeon-general, paymaster-general, chief of engineers, and chief of ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong, and no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical, or quartermaster's department, until he shall have passed the examination now required by law.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That no persons shall be commissioned in any of the regiments organized by this act until they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board, to be composed of officers of that arm of the service in which the applicant is to serve, to be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into the services rendered during the war, capacity and qualifications of the applicants; and such appointments, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services, and persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall be entitled, in case of passing the examination, and being appointed or commissioned, to receive mileage from the place of his residence to the place of examination, or such portion of that distance as he may actually travel, the same as is paid to officers travelling under orders, but there shall be paid no other compensation.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of sutler in the Army and at military posts is hereby abolished, and the subsistence department is hereby authorized and required to furnish such articles as may from time to time be designated by the inspectors-general of the Army, the same to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, and if not paid for when purchased, a true account thereof shall be kept, and the amount due the Government shall be deducted by the paymaster at the payment next following such purchase: *Provided*, That this section shall not go into effect until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the PRESIDENT may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent, or professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be apportioned through the United States as nearly as practicable according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the PRESIDENT.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever troops are serving at any post, garrison or permanent camp, there shall be established a school where all enlisted men may be provided with instruction in the common English

branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States, and the Secretary of War is authorized to detail such commissioned officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the post or garrison commander to cause to be set apart a suitable room or building for school and religious purposes.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit the appointment to any position or office in the Army of the United States of any person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called Confederate States or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion; but any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That, in construing this act, officers who have heretofore been appointed or commissioned to serve with United States colored troops shall be deemed and held to be officers of Volunteers, and officers of the Regular Army who have also held commissions as officers of Volunteers or commanded Volunteers, shall not on that account be held to be Volunteers under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting existing laws respecting the rank, pay and allowances of chaplains of the Army, but the same shall remain as now established by the act entitled "An act to amend section nine of the act approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes,'" approved April nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: one chaplain may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each regiment of colored troops, whose duty shall include the instruction of the enlisted men in the common English branches of education; and chaplains when ordered from one field of duty to another, shall be entitled to transportation at the same rate as other officers.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to vacate the commission of any officer now properly in service, or whose name may be borne on the Army Register as partially retired, according to law.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the Regular Army, entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired upon the full rank of the command held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service at the times such wounds were received.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the Provost Marshal General's office and Bureau shall be continued only so long as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who have served during the rebellion as volunteers in the armies of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the Volunteer service. In case of officers of the Regular Army, the Volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official Army Register: *Provided*, that these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay, or emoluments.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," shall continue in force for one year from the passage of this act; *Provided*, that no officer who is furnished with quarters in kind shall be entitled to receive the increased commutation of rations hereby authorized.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That section three of the act approved February twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the appointment of a Solicitor of the War Department, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session, a code of regulations for the government of the Army, and of the Militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent upon officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of court-martial. The existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

JOHN F. LUKENS (late Second Lieutenant Thirtieth U. S. C. T., and Acting Depot Ordnance Officer, at Wilmington, N. C.), has been tried before a General Court-Martial which convened at Wilmington, N. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 103, dated Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., April 24th, 1866, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Rutherford, V. R. C., was President, upon the following charges: "Wrongfully and knowingly selling Ordnance Stores, the property of the United States"; "Misapplication and embezzlement of public money entrusted to him," and having been found guilty, has been sentenced to be cashiered with loss of all pay and allowances that are or may become due, to refund to the Government thirty-nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and nineteen cents, being the balance due the United States from him; and to be imprisoned until said amount is paid, at such place as the Commanding General may direct, said imprisonment not to exceed two years. Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the Carolinas, has approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence, and designated Fort Macon, N. C., as the place of confinement.

CAPTAIN C. A. Reynolds, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Huntsville, Ala., and ordered to turn over all public property in his possession to Lieutenant G. D. Jennings, V. R. C. After making such transfer, he will report in person at Headquarters District of Alabama, for assignment to duty.

PUBLIC ACTS RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WE give below a complete list of the Public Acts and Resolutions affecting the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress at its first session, which has just closed. These Acts and Resolutions stand in the order of their approval by the President:

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

S. 25—A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Vice-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, and to the officers, petty officers, seaman, and marines under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay, on August 15, 1864. Approved February 10, 1866.

S. 30—A resolution providing for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers of the Army of the United States, and for the further prosecution of the same. Approved March 10, 1866.

S. 2—A resolution for the restoration of Commanders WILLIAM REYNOLDS and MELANCTON B. WOOLSEY, U. S. Navy, to the active list, from the reserved list. Approved April 5, 1866.

H. R. 105—Joint resolution giving construction to the law in relation to bounties payable to soldiers discharged for wounds. Approved April 12, 1866.

S. 68—A resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States during the rebellion. Approved April 13, 1866.

H. R. 108—Joint resolution appointing Managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Approved April 21, 1866.

S. 34—A resolution expressive of the gratitude of the Nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States. Approved May 3, 1866.

S. 97—A resolution to authorize certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers free of charge. Approved May 26, 1866.

S. 92—A resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy. Approved June 1, 1866.

S. 51—A resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heirs. Approved June 15, 1866.

H. R. 134—Joint resolution relative to appointments to the Military Academy of the United States. Approved June 16, 1866.

S. 87—A resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments. Approved July 18, 1866.

S. 100—A resolution for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander RICHARD L. LAW, U. S. Navy, to the active list from the reserved list. Approved June 22, 1866.

H. R. 149—Joint resolution declaratory of the law of bounty. Approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 190—Joint resolution in regard to the rations of Union soldiers held as prisoners of war. Approved July 26, 1866.

H. R. 101—Joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army. Approved July 26, 1866.

H. R. 176—Joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution, entitled "A resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties, and allowances to their heirs," approved June 15, 1866. Approved July 26, 1866.

H. R. 155—Joint resolution to prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution (No. 77) approved July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been, etc. Approved July 28, 1866.

ACTS RELATING TO THE ARMY.

H. R. 26—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, and additional appropriations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866. Approved February 7, 1866.

S. 54—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States," approved March 21, 1866.

H. R. 471—An act to provide that the "Soldiers' Individual Memorial" shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter. Approved April 17, 1866.

H. R. 363—An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. Approved June 6, 1866.

H. R. 37—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1867. Approved June 8, 1866.

H. R. 255—An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the year ending June 30, 1867. Approved June 12, 1866.

H. R. 11—An act to facilitate commercial, postal, and Military communication among the several States. Approved June 15, 1866.

H. R. 85—An act for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. Approved June 21, 1866.

H. R. —An act to incorporate the "Howard Institute and Home" of the District of Columbia. Approved June 21, 1866.

S. 330—An act making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair, on Rock Island, in the State of Illinois. Approved June 27, 1866.

H. R. 18—An act for the relief of the members of the Thirty-seventh regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Approved July 3, 1866.

H. R. 725—An act to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth, and Eleventh regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, of Cincinnati; BARD'S Company of Cavalry, and PAULSEN'S Battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States, in 1862. Approved July 5, 1866.

H. R. 127—An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. Approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 726—An act to extend to certain persons the privilege of admission, in certain cases, to the United States Government Asylum for the Insane. Approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 456—An act to extend the benefits of section four of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 13, 1865. Approved July 13, 1866.

H. R. 613—An act to continue in force, and to amend "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," and for other purposes. Passed notwithstanding the objections of the President, by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, July 6, 1866.

H. R. 3—A bill to revive the grade of General in the United States Army. Approved July 24, 1866.

H. R. 692—An act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1866.

H. R. 587—An act to incorporate the Soldier's and Sailor's Union, Washington, D. C. Approved July 26, 1866.

H. R. 801—An act authorizing the payment of the awards offered by the President of the United States and the officers of the War Department in April and May, 1865, for the capture of the assassins of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the Secretary of State, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Approved July 26, 1866.

H. R. 792—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers, to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government. Approved July 28, 1866.

S. 138—An act to increase and fix the Military peace establishment of the United States. Approved July 28, 1866.

ACTS RELATING TO THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

S. 94—An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of seamen and others borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service," approved July 4, 1864, and for other purposes. Approved April 6, 1866.

H. R. 184—An act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and of revenue cutters. Approved April 20, 1866.

H. R. 122—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1867. Approved April 17, 1866.

S. 229—An act to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gun-boat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia. Approved April 17, 1866.

H. R. 197—An act to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. Approved May 3, 1866.

H. R. 567—An act to amend "An act to establish the grade of Vice-Admiral in the United States Navy." Approved May 16, 1866.

S. 318—An act to authorize the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Approved May 26, 1866.

S. 74—An act to establish a Hydrographic office in the Navy Department. Approved June 21, 1866.

S. 360—An act to regulate the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. Approved June 21, 1866.

S. 367—An act authorizing the restoration of Commander CHARLES HUNTER to the Navy. Approved July 21, 1866.

S. 381—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of Marine hospitals and revenue cutters," approved April 20, 1866. Approved June 27, 1866.

S. 269—An act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, and for other purposes. Approved July 23, 1866.

H. R. 667—An act to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

THE following is the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war against the slaveholders' Rebellion, as it finally passed both houses of Congress:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That to each and every soldier who enlisted in the Army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more, and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Sec. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the Army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the Rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier who enlisted for less than two years who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized: *Provided*, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement, and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I had almost written "love in a casemate," but the absurdity of such a thing would strike even a citizen. Women can love a gallant officer; can bear even to go to the frontier with him; can bear poverty and respectable obscurity; can at last learn to nerve themselves to contemplate, with something like calmness, the idea of seeing him borne over the threshold of their home a pallid corpse in blood-stained garments—they can, I say, endure all this; but when it comes to living with the object of their choice in a damp casemate, they recoil with a shudder. And we do not wonder at it. Great sorrows, great trials, and deep griefs always find some, perhaps hitherto latent, sources from which to draw reinforcing strength with which to meet the assault. But, if kind Providence has left anything out in his wonderful scheme for man's happiness, there seems to be no compensation for the small ills of life, and no way to meet them except by stolidity. And the woman whose heart, albeit almost broken in the parting from parents and friends, still swells with a full tide of love as she travels with her husband to the far West, will sicken with disgust when she finds the airy lace of her last new bonnet ruined with damp, and her Summer wardrobe soiled with mold from living in quarters that a sickly rat would hasten from in affright.

The great want of the Army is good quarters for officers and men. In general, a casemate, or the gun-room, a cavern covered with twelve feet of earth, is assigned to an officer stationed at a permanent post. And, for fear that he might get too proud, a partition is built up in this, and those two or three rooms constitute his *pro rata* allowance—his "two rooms and a kitchen." With this he is fain to rub along and hope for better days, as complaining might get him ordered to a frontier where he could not get even that, and thus he remains silent, with the additional suffering that he rests under the imputation of being satisfied. One of the late Army bills contemplated depriving an officer of his fuel. There should have been an amendment, "provided the Government keeps the quarters dry and habitable."

It requires a deal of nerve in a generous man to ask a lady, brought up amid refining luxuries, "to come with me and be my love" in a cavern where the dripping of the salt moisture will take the crimp out of the hair, and bring tears to her eyes at the anticipations of a consumptive's death. Or, where the warm lover becomes converted into the damp husband, and the scent of orange flowers is succeeded by the smell of damp woolen.

We know it to be true that, as a class, officers make the best husbands, and that they rarely, almost never, sink the lover in the husband. Perhaps this is, to the ladies, the compensation for the small ills I spoke of a moment ago. But, at all events, that compensation is not issued by the Quartermaster's Department; and to that Department we most earnestly appeal on behalf of the Army ladies for better quarters. As for the unmarried officers, and those who do not contemplate marrying, we have nothing to say in their behalf. Some people may, in imitation of Captain Marryatt, of the Royal Navy, say that an officer has no business with a wife. Such people are brutes, and we don't pretend to convince them by argument. But "when, after the battle is over," and we "chat the long hours away" by her side whose love cheered us in the weary march, whose angel-like eyes danced before us in the hasty sleep by the bivouac fire, and whose heavenly smile and warm lips welcomed us home "from the wars again," we do wish that a better roof sheltered her head; that a nicer home shed its influence around her; and, perhaps, we sigh too, when we think that our best days have been spent in a profession whose harness has been worn so long that our muscles, habituated to its use, refuse to act in new fields, wherein we might, had we commenced earlier in life, with the same energy and devotion spent in this, have carved out a more comfortable home and brighter fortune for her who blesses us with her love. REGULAR.

THE LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON J. T. CALHOUN, BREVET MAJOR U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The announcement of the sudden death of this promising young surgeon will send grief into many Army circles where he was so well known and respected.

JAMES THEODORE CALHOUN was a native of Rahway, N. J. He was entered as a student of medicine in the office of Doctor SAMUEL ABERNETHY, of that place, in 1854, and subsequently attended lectures at the Universities of New York and Philadelphia, graduating at the latter institution in 1858. He then settled in his native place, but at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, promptly threw up his practice, and obtained an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Fifth regiment Excelsior (Sickles) Brigade. He accompanied his regiment to the seat of war, and in October of the same year was promoted Surgeon. With his regiment he participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, the campaign before Richmond, and the operations of the Army under General POPE. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he appeared before the Army Examining Board, then in session at Philadelphia, and passed a brilliant examination, standing second in his class; and in April, 1863, was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Army. While awaiting his commission his administrative ability and industry attracted the attention of Major-General BERRY, who appointed him Surgeon-in-Chief of the Second division of the Third Army Corps, although he was at that time the youngest surgeon in the division. In this capacity he served until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was for a short time Medical Director of the corps. In the Fall of 1864 he was assigned to the charge of the Ward U. S. General Hospital, at Newark, N. J., a position which he filled with credit and

distinction until the hospital was discontinued. For these and other services he received the brevets of Captain and Major, to date from March 13, 1865.

In June, 1866, he was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon, at Hart's Island, N. Y. harbor. Soon after his arrival the cholera made its appearance among the troops. With his customary energy and self-sacrificing spirit, he devoted himself to the sick around him, and, too intent on alleviating the sufferings of others to give heed to his own condition, took the disease, and died on the 19th of July.

Doctor CALHOUN was no ordinary man. As a student, he was quick to learn, of retentive memory and steady application. In the line of duty he was untiring and energetic to the last, ever ready to expose himself, alike on the field of battle and in the hospital wards. He was a skilful surgeon, rapid and successful in his operations. He was a kind, genial and sympathetic friend, both to the soldiers under his professional care, and to his brother officers, who now mourn his untimely loss. The Medical Corps had no member more patriotic and loyal, none more devoted to the interests of the corps, of which he was a member. He died as he had always lived, a bright example of courage, fidelity to duty, and high Christian manliness, leaving only to his friends the sad satisfaction of offering this poor tribute to his noble life and heroic death. H. E. B.

A REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS NECESSARY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—At last there appears to be a chance for a revision of "Army Regulations." The great need for such action is felt daily, more particularly in minor points, where the Regulations are silent. The system, to be effective, should cover all possible contingencies and trifles. As it now is, officers choose their own methods of doing things, where the Regulation is uncertain, and the consequence is, that men are often instructed to undo on one day what they have been taught the day before. The result is *disgust* on the part of the men, and a feeling that *some one is wrong*. Let me suggest a plan by which it seems to me these deficiencies may be arrived at, and the remedy applied.

In the first place, there ought to be a standing "Board," to which all undecided questions and controversies, as regards etiquette, discipline, etc., can be referred. Let it be composed of the four "Instructors of Infantry Tactics" at West Point, with the "Commandant of Cadets" as President. They ought to know, for they have every facility, and are supposed to be the teachers of the Army, in these matters. Let officers be invited to state freely their views to this Board, and let it make the decisions in each case. At the end of each month let the whole be published as a General Order, from the Adjutant-General's office, and made positively obligatory. In this way uniformity can be arrived at, and only in this way.

For each staff department of the Army there should be a similar Board, not composed of "old fogies," but young, working men. Why cavalry officers should be selected to revise infantry tactics, and the reverse, is something that has often been spoken of in the Army, but never fully understood.

In order to perfect the present Regulations, within the year, as is contemplated, let all officers who feel like doing so be requested to communicate with the Board, giving at full length their ideas of necessary changes, even to the most trifling details. To do this systematically, and so that the results can be arrived at by the "Board," each officer, in writing upon a subject, should select the paragraphs in Regulations, and amend them so as to read conformably to his ideas. In this way all additions or subtractions would be apparent, and the papers being properly endorsed by the writer as "proposed revision of Army Regulations, including paragraphs ——" etc., could be easily aggregated, allowing the Board the choice of ideas, and but little difficulty in comparing them. Even then, much care and thorough study would be necessary to combine different ideas in a harmonious whole, but it could be done. That benefit would result from such a course would seem unquestionable. The poorest in intellect may sometimes furnish ideas that are worth recording and acting upon. ARGUS.

BURNISHED GUN-BARRELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Wise men will learn even from enemies. And an opportunity is now afforded us to profit by the experience of Confederates as well as our own. Many ex-Rebel officers now bear witness to the fact that the movements of our Federal forces were often made known to them by the sheen from our burnished gun-barrels. A captain in the Sixteenth Virginia infantry, which lay behind the famous stone wall on the heights of Fredericksburg, assured the writer of this letter that they (the Confederates) discovered the positions occupied by our troops the night before the attack of the 15th of December by the light which was reflected in the moonshine from our muskets. Their leaders surmised at once where the assault would be made, and their precautions were taken accordingly. At the Second Bull Run a movement of our troops from our centre to left was seen through all the smoke and dust of battle by the glittering of our guns. Confederates who were in the trenches here at Petersburg, say they were often made aware of our movements to the left by the light that played above our moving columns, when they could not see the troops at all. But why multiply instances?

Who that has had any field experience in the late contest will not recall instances where he has seen our picket line clearly defined through woods and meadows by the gleam of our polished weapons?

What better mark could possibly be desired than blue uniforms and burnished gun-barrels?

Why would it not, then, be better to have a bronzed or blued barrel, with a strip of polished metal, say one-fourth of an inch in width, extending from the guide-sight to the muzzle of the gun? CENTURION.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 24, 1866.

SARDINIA AND PRUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There are two nations of continental Europe which may be taken as the types of progress. Those two are Prussia and Sardinia. In their increment they very much resemble each other. Prussia as a kingdom dates back no further than 1701. Sardinia is of even more recent royalty. The Princes of Savoy became titular kings of Sicily, 21st December, 1713. Their title of King of Sardinia only dates from 8th November, 1720. This title is derived from an island which came into their possession in exchange for Sicily. Sicily, which they recently acquired through GARIBALDI in 1859-60, would have been a much more valuable acquisition. The miserable exchange of a rich for a barbarous island was due to the politics of Austria. To that power they owe the majority of their losses and crosses, although it is true that in 1766 the sovereignty and capital was saved by an Austrian general, of Savoyard extraction, Prince EUGENE. "Piedmont" (now Sardinia), says GALLENGA, the worthy historian of the worthiest Italian house, "is a state of God's own creation." This is emphatically true. Piedmont has experienced the same series of phases that the human brain passes through from its inception to its final development; phases which might be compared to the stages of the brain known as the *placine*, (2 to 1), *reptilian*, (2 1-2 to 1), *bird*, (3 to 1), *mammalian*, (4 to 1), and finally, not so much by territorial (although even in this respect there has been a noted increase), as by influential aggrandizement, it appears like the *human*, (23 to 1), the representative of the living, intellectual principle of Italy, the seat of the maintaining and progressive capacity of the peninsula.

The titles of the kings of Sardinia set forth, although not in the regular order, the gradual increase of their dominions. They are *kings* of Sardinia, etc., *dukes* of Savoy, *Montferrat*, etc., *princes* of Piedmont, and *Ongelia*, *marquis* of Italy, *Saluzzo*, *Susa*, etc., etc. The title of *Marquis* of Italy is the most honorable of all, if the same was derived in the usual manner, for a *marquis* was originally the officer to whom was confided the defence of the *mark*, marches, or frontiers of a realm, so that the protection of Italy is the duty as well as the delight of Piedmont. Where stands another royal house which has discharged a trust with such unwavering fidelity?

The same remark in regard to Piedmont being a kingdom, raised up by Providence, with an apparent special object, applies to Prussia. When the great Elector FREDERIC WILLIAM, eleventh Elector of Brandenburg, and third duke of Prussia, succeeded his father in 1640, he found his little dominions almost ruined by the thirty years' war. It is true, that during the reign of his grandfather, JOHN SIGISMUND, who died in 1619, Prussia began to present some consistence in Europe. At that time, the whole of its area comprised only 1,439 square geographical miles, a little less than a fourth of what they now embrace. They were dislocated, separated by inimical powers, had but little seacoast, and yet extended from the Elbe to the Niemen; not continuously, however.

During the reign of GEORGE WILLIAM, 1619-'40, this kingdom, so glorious under FREDERIC the Great, had to experience every evil of war, famine, and pestilence to which a land or population could be subjected.

What a contrast Prussia then presented to Austria. The House of Hapsburg as emperors of Germany swayed the whole land, all Middle Europe, from the Marne and the Saone, to the Theiss, varying on the east, however, with the success of arms; from the Adriatic to the Baltic. One of its armies had, during that period, overrun Denmark; another had frightened Paris; another had held its own in Hungary; another had menaced the States of the Church. Almost at the same time that one general was thundering at the gates of Stralsund, after humiliating Denmark, another was sustaining the tottering throne of Poland; while another was ravaging France, and the fourth had sacked Mantua. Within the empire it was everywhere triumphant until the Protestant Swede, son-in-law of the second duke of Prussia, burst into the empire, and through his own genius and exertions, and those of his four successors in command, reduced the imperial sway over true Germans into a comparatively nominal power.

In 1640, the great Elector assumed the sceptre, which, like that of FREDERIC the Great, his great-grandson, was rather a sword for use than a bauble for ceremonial. In war he was always victorious, and he added province after province to those which he had inherited; districts which under successive reigns presented almost impassable barriers, such as Magdeburg, etc. In 1683, he sent 8,000 Prussians to the rescue of Vienna, besieged by the Turks. In 1744 it seemed very probable that his great-grandson would act the part of besieger instead of preserver, and from present appearances, the latter's successor may dictate the division of Austria within the same conquered city.

To the great Elector succeeded a feeble, but proud son, who, if he added nothing to the power, elevated the dignity of his house and became king. During his reign, Prussian troops again assisted Austria in the war with Turkey, and that of the Spanish succession. These contributed to develop the military genius of his people. Nevertheless, Prussia grew territorially under him by purchase, or as recompenses for services rendered.

To FREDERIC the First, in 1713, succeeded FREDERIC WILLIAM First. During three successive reigns, Prussia, by immense strides, retained a prominent position in Europe; the great Elector by warlike energy; his son, by persevering address; his son again, by economical foresight. The latter seemed raised up by Providence to prepare the means and clear the way for a greater son, FREDERIC the Great. Under the father, the Prussian troops acquired a celebrity and experience, and a science, as allies of Austria, which they turned to good account as avengers of their forefathers' wrongs upon that power.

FREDERIC the Great consolidated Prussia, and left it a sovereignty of the first magnitude and influence, and nearly as high in the scale of actual power. In 1786, his nephew, FREDERIC WILLIAM the Second, succeeded. Although his reign was not brilliant, it nevertheless added to his dominions. The acquisition of Dantz and Thorn, two out of many additions, are among the eastern bulwarks of his royalty.

In 1797, his son, **FREDERIC WILLIAM the Third**, fifth king, began to reign. Never did prince undergo deeper humiliations and enjoy greater triumphs, than this one. He lived to see **NAPOLEON**, as victor, enter Berlin, and a French military satrap govern for years the greater part of the hereditary domain of the great **FREDERIC**. But he also lived to enter himself, as victor, twice into Paris, and as Prussian leader, repaid with an iron gripe and a bitter vengeance, the iron rule and the harsh treatment of Gallic generals. Under this Prince, Prussia grew still greater in material power, and general influence.

In 1840, his son, **FREDERIC WILLIAM the Fourth**, succeeded. His brother, **FREDERIC WILLIAM the Fifth**, as first Regent, is now reigning king, and his son, the Prince Royal, who married the Princess Royal of England, is the hero of Sadowa. Although these last reigns are distinguished by no territorial aggrandizement, throughout they manifested the growth of a mighty influence based upon military preparation, "brutal energy," as a correspondent of the *Times* is pleased to style it, which means true German manliness, and a readiness to strike at the opportune moment.

In 1713, the furthest eastern military sentinel of Sardinia paced his beat on the banks of the Ticino and the summits of the Maritime Alps. Now he faces the Austrians on the Mincio, but in every other direction his victorious walk is on the seashore of the "beautiful boot," as Italy is aptly styled, and throughout dependent Sicily.

About the same date, Prussia was environed by mighty powers, and powers equal in strength, which separated and penetrated its dominions on all sides.

For three centuries Sardinia maintained itself against three of the mightiest monarchies of Europe, and now ranks as a mighty monarchy itself.

A century since, Prussia fought banded Europe, and conquered a peace by which she lost nothing materially, and gained everything influentially. A half century ago, Prussian arms played the most important part for the liberation of Europe. Prussia's present military ascendancy is founded upon a stone of military and administrative genius, that too, not in idea, but in reality, for that rock was the brain of her great minister **STEIN** (English *Stone*), or **ALTENSTEIN** (lofty or mighty *Stone*), who, for many years, held a high administrative position in Prussia. In those Napoleonic times of Germany's deepest degradation and suffering, **STEIN** breathed again the inspiring thought of a great and common Fatherland; of national fame and national honor. He invoked the glorious name of liberty; he suggested the restoration of the citizen and the peasant to their rights, to their dignity, as men; he labored for the moral and physical reorganization of the army; he discharged all the duties of a wise and patriotic minister, and last, not least, he founded the **TUGENDBUND**, or League of Virtue, by which he prepared that general insurrection throughout Germany which broke its chains; chiefly assisted in overthrowing the despot **NAPOLEON**, and restored Prussia to a high estate in the family of nations. In **VON BISMARCK** he has found a worthy successor, in daring ability, if not in generous intention. He is playing the part of **ALEXANDER to STEIN's PHILIP**. May his action be as successful. In conclusion, Prussia and Sardinia, born about the same time into families of royalty, champions of intelligence and progress, seem indeed, as **GALLERIA** said of the latter, "States of God's own creation." The former seems destined to restore the unity and liberal elevation of middle Europe, of the mighty Teutonic race, even as the latter accomplished the regeneration of almost the whole of another great race, the once all-powerful Italians, and seems destined to emancipate and aggrandize the whole.

Let those who seek to uphold the follies, vices, and despotism, moral and material, of the past, probe the history of these two countries, and estimate their increment and success. Perhaps, when they have compared causes and results, they may recall the words of the wise old Jewish doctor, **GAMALIEL**, in regard to things more sacred, "Let them alone; for if this counsel or work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

ANCHOR.

A NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The new grade of "General" will necessitate a board of officers, or some order to designate a uniform for the new grade, and if, at the same time, the entire uniform of our army could be changed, it certainly would be productive of good. One of the best armies in the world, commanded by the ablest general, would present a much more soldierly appearance if it had a more showy and military dress than the one worn at present.

Samples of the different uniforms, as worn by the European armies, could easily be obtained, and a proper dress selected, with, perhaps, improvements on them all. Give the cavalry a neatly-braided jacket, with handsome facings—jack boots and a helmet (for dress occasions). The artillery a coat similar to that worn by the Royal Artillery—the French shako and the Austrian tunic (save color) could be well given foot troops. Two uniforms should certainly be given all arms of the service, one for dress parades, and the other for fatigue duty; white belts for officers and men; they need pipe-claying, but when a soldier is at work on his belts, he is out of mischief.

A board of officers was convened in 1861, to adopt a new bill of dress. What was the result of their labors? The country was then engaged in crushing a rebellion, and probably it was not then practicable to make a change, but now none can deny that a new uniform will not only improve the appearance, but the esprit de corps of our army.

R.

NAVAL TITLES OF RANK AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The word "interpreted," in a former communication of mine, which it has troubled "Harmony" to understand, was written by me "interpolated," and he has to thank your devil, and my devilish or deviling chirography for his puzzle. If "H." has had any experience as a correspondent, he ought to allow for, and be able to interpret printer's mistakes.

Harmony and I agree very nearly in our ideas concerning a proposed change in Navy titles and their relative ranks. His chief objection to my amendments to his proposed titles seem to be to the title of "Master Commander," which he considers too long, though he finds no objection to that of "Lieutenant Commander," which is four-nineteenths longer. He seems to have forgotten that up to and after the pay-act of 1835, the commanders of the present time were styled "Master Commandants," and so named on the register—a title derived from the old title of "Master and Commander," in the British navy. In 1836, **M. C. PERRY** was a "Master Commandant," and Executive Officer of the New York Yard.

Suppose, as a compromise, we offer, then, for the votes of the service—for Master-Commander, as proposed by me, and "Master," proposed by Harmony—the title of "Major-Commanders," so that the relative Army and Navy ranks will then be: Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Major-Commander. These Navy titles combine to make appropriate the symbols of rank now established in the uniform.

Will Harmony please give his authority for saying that the title of "Master" was only given to commanding officers in the reign of Henry VIII. I have several naval histories of England, in which are lists of His Majesty's fleets, with the names of their "Captains" attached. In his reign, and that of his daughter Elizabeth—who truly has the honor of erecting a Royal navy—the commanders of merchantmen were styled "Masters," as they are now, but the Commanders of King's ships were styled "Captains."

U. S. N.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JULY 20, 1866.

JULY 20—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **H. B. Reed**, Fifth U. S. artillery, for four months, with permission to go beyond sea; Brevet Colonel **Charles B. Wagner**, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for fifteen days; Military Storekeeper **W. H. Gill**, Quartermaster's Department, for sixty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General **Frank Wheaton**, Major Second U. S. cavalry, is hereby authorized to delay complying with the requirements of paragraph 2. General Orders No. 23, April 10, 1866, from this office, until October 15, 1866.

Brevet Major **R. S. C. Lord**, First U. S. cavalry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General **Meade**, U. S. A., President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel **George E. Wentworth**, Eighty-second U. S. colored troops, in Special Orders No. 123, June 11, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby further extended five days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant **Frank W. Hess**, Eleventh U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 132, June 24, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, is hereby extended ten days.

Second Lieutenant **T. D. Maurice**, Second U. S. artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of California.

JULY 21—In addition to his present duties at Fort Preble, Me., Brevet Major **W. C. Bartlett**, Third U. S. artillery, will perform the duties of the Subsistence Department at Portland, Me.

Brevet Major **August Thiemann**, Twelfth U. S. infantry, will report in person to Brevet Colonel **W. J. Sloan**, Medical Director Department of the East, for a permit to be admitted into the De Camp U. S. A. General Hospital, N. Y. Harbor, for medical treatment, as recommended by the Surgeon-General.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Colonel **James S. Brisbin**, Sixth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 221, May 11, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

JULY 23—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Colonel **George W. Campbell**, Subsistence Department, for thirty days; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **J. G. C. Lee**, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for thirty days, from the 2d proximo, with permission to visit Canada.

First Lieutenant **Evarts S. Ewing**, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department, and will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, for assignment.

The time granted Brevet Brigadier-General **James B. Ricketts**, Major First U. S. artillery, in which to join his regiment after being mustered out of the Volunteer service, in General Orders No. 23, April 23, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until further orders.

JULY 24—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Surgeon **C. Sutherland**, U. S. A., for thirty days; Brevet Captain **C. C. Chaffee**, Ordnance Department, for thirty days, to take effect August 8, 1866, or upon such date thereafter as may seem most expedient to his commanding officer.

Brevet Major **George M. McGill**, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Military Department, and will report in person for temporary duty to the Medical Director Department of the East, New York City.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **Anthony Heger**, Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Military Department, and will report in person for temporary duty to the Medical Director Department of the East, New York City.

JULY 25—Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for sixty days, from August 1, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General **F. B. McIntosh**, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon **John B. Petherbridge**, U. S. A., will accompany the detachment of recruits about to leave Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for the Fourth U. S. cavalry, in the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his company

as directed in Special Orders No. 327, July 10, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **Edward W. Smith**, Second battalion, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, for sixty days.

JULY 26—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **Simon Smith**, Paymaster U. S. A., for twenty days; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel **A. F. Rockwell**, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for thirty days; Brevet Major **J. H. Bill**, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., for fourteen days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel **M. D. Hardin**, Third U. S. artillery, in Special Orders No. 295, June 22, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until November 1, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel **John S. Mason**, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, under proper charge in detachments of convenient size, four hundred of the recruits of the Mounted Service U. S. A., [including the number ordered by letter of July 25, 1866, to accompany detachment for the Fourth U. S. cavalry], which may from time to time become disposable at that post to the Sixth U. S. cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant **Charles H. Roberts**, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), by Special Orders No. 136, of June 21, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby extended thirty days.

JULY 27—The leave of absence granted Brevet Major **Wallace F. Randolph**, Fifth U. S. artillery, in Special Orders No. 76, May 21, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Florida, is hereby extended ninety days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for thirty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant **M. B. Adams**, Corps of Engineers.

Permission to visit Northborough, Mass., to await the action of the President in his case, is hereby granted Brevet Major **J. C. Mann**, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment and the stations of the companies:

COLONEL—**James V. Buford**, commanding regiment and post, Winchester, Va.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—**John R. Edie**, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, commanding battery and infantry in North Carolina, Salisbury, N. C.

MAJORS—**Alfred Sully**, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, on leave of absence. **Milton Cogswell**, commanding battery and infantry in South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

CAPTAINS—**Zenas R. Bliss**, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Company E, commanding company and post, Chester, S. C.; **William B. Hazen**, Brevet Brigadier-General, Company K, on special duty, Department of the Platte; **Henry M. Lazzelle**, Company H, commanding post and company, Charlotte, N. C.; **Edwin W. H. Read**, Company C, commanding company, Winchester, Va.; **James J. Van Horn**, Company F, commanding company and post, Newbern, N. C. (temporarily on detached service at West Point, N. Y.); **Royal F. Frank**, Company D, commanding company and post, Wilmington, N. C.; **Alfred T. Smith**, Company I, commanding company and post, Anderson, S. C.; **John N. Andrews**, Company G, commanding post and company, Unionville, S. C.; **William S. Worth**, Company B, commanding company, Salisbury, N. C.; **Henry B. Noble**, company H, commanding company, Raleigh, N. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—**Philip H. Remington**, Company E, on General Recruiting service, New York City; **Eugene Carter**, Company G, on leave of absence for three months, since May 1, 1866; **Samuel P. Ferris**, Company A, regimental Quartermaster, on leave of absence for three months, since May 1, 1866; **John W. Means**, Company D, with company, Wilmington, N. C.; **Charles Snyder**, Company I, with company, Anderson, S. C.; **Henry C. Hazen**, with company, Newbern, N. C.; **G. B. Aiken**, Company C, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post, Winchester, Va.; **John W. French**, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Company H, regimental Adjutant, Winchester, Va.; **Daniel T. Wells**, Company K, commanding company and post, Morgantown, N. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—**Joseph K. Wilson**, Company C, on General Recruiting service, New York City; **Bishop Aldrich**, Company B, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post, Salisbury, N. C.; **Charles F. Loe**, Company I, with company, and A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of post, Anderson, S. C.; **Rollin Perkins**, Company D, sick, not joined since appointed, Lowell, Mass.; **Burnett E. Miller**, Company G, with company, Unionville, S. C.; **Thomas Wilhelm**, Company F, with company, Newbern, N. C.; **F. A. Whitely**, Company K, with company, Morgantown, N. C.; **Albert S. Nones**, Company H, with company, Charlotte, N. C.

STATIONS OF COMPANIES—Company A., Raleigh, N. C.; B., Salisbury, N. C.; C., Winchester, Va.; D., Wilmington, N. C.; E., Newbern, N. C.; F., Chester, S. C.; G., Unionville, S. C.; H., Charlotte, N. C.; I., Anderson, S. C.; K., Morgantown, N. C. The headquarters of the regiment together with band, stationed at Winchester, Va.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, July 30, 1866. }

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain **John Van Lear** (Brevet Major), C. S. Vols. By virtue of Special Orders No. 355, from the War Department, dated July 23, 1866, Colonel **George W. Campbell**, C. S. Vols., has been granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

Brevet Major-General **James H. Wilson** of Engineer Corps, has been ordered to survey Rock River, Illinois and Wisconsin, in accordance with the recent act of Congress.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Steamer *Tacony* (third rate), is reported at Charleston on the 25th of July.

The *Mohican*, at Boston, is being fitted out, to join the North Pacific Squadron.

ORDERS have been given to prepare the *Reaca* (new steam-sloop), at Portsmouth, N. H., for a full cruise.

The *Canandaigua*, Commander R. N. Stembel, left Lisbon, July 7th, for the waters of the Elbe, in Germany.

The U. S. Steamer *Mohican* is fitting out for sea at the Boston Navy Yard, with all possible dispatch.

The Steamer *Junata* (second rate), sailed from Montevideo, on June 12, for the African Coast.

The *Tacony*, flagship of Commander Joseph Lanman, Atlantic Coast Squadron, arrived at Charleston, July 24th.

The *Saranac* is to be attached to the South Pacific Squadron, and the *Sunawee* to the North Pacific Squadron, the two vessels exchanging stations.

The *Chicopee*, of same Squadron, left Charleston, July 25th to relieve the *Conemaugh*, in Cape Fear River, the latter vessel to proceed as far south as Florida.

The *Shenandoah*, Captain J. R. Goldsborough, arrived at Cape of Good Hope, May 31, en route to the Asiatic Squadron.

The supply steamer *South Carolina* arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, on the 28th July, from the Gulf Squadron, and will probably be put out of commission.

The Steamer *Chicopee* has sailed for Wilmington River, to relieve the Steamer *Conemaugh*, which vessel will cruise southward.

The *Hartford*, flag-ship of Acting Rear-Admiral N. H. Bell, Asiatic Squadron, was at Hong Kong, May 12th, to leave on the 16th for Swatow and Amoy.

The Steamer *Kearsarge* (third rate), arrived at the Navy Yard, Boston, on July 26th, having made the trip from Lisbon, Portugal, in forty-six days, touching at Fayal.

CONGRESS has passed and the President approved the bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in the service.

The tug-boats *Scipion* and *Pallas*, built under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, are completed, and have been transferred to Rear-Admiral Stringham, Commandant Boston Navy Yard.

The prize list of the U. S. ship *Montgomery* for the capture of the prize *Pet* has been prepared, and is ready for payment at the office of the Treasury, but owing to the fact that the claims of the crews of fifty-five vessels for the Red River and Mobile captures are yet to be settled, this list will not come up for payment for five or six weeks yet.

The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built by William H. Webb, in New York in 1863. She was launched on the 18th day of April, in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. She was plated with 4-12 inch iron. Just previous to her departure for Italy, in December, 1863, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore, when it became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of a slave in Pensacola Bay, Fla., by the United States sloop *Augustine*, having on board one hundred and fifty freedmen, secured at Mobile, Ala., and bound for Cuba. The system has been to enlist colored laborers about Mobile, and transport them to a plantation in Florida near the Escalabia River, where they are placed on flat-boats, and after reaching tide-water, on board of vessels destined to Cuba. Parties in New Orleans, Mobile, and New York are implicated in the affair.

The following are some of the changes on the U. S. Steamer *Nipsic*, South Atlantic Squadron: Lieutenant-Commander F. B. Blake, has been transferred from the *Susquehanna* to the *Nipsic*, as her Commander, in the place of Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry, detached. Lieutenant H. J. Johnson has been detached, and ordered to the U. S. Steamer — Acting Master W. N. Price is deceased. Acting Ensign W. J. Pavy has been dismissed. First Assistant Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres who has been Senior Engineer in charge for three years, has been detached from the *Nipsic* and ordered to the *Junata*, as her Chief, in the place of Acting Chief Engineer McCausland, detached. The *Junata* sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 12th of June, for the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and will return to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in two months.

The Light-House Board give the following notices to mariners:

Gulf of St. Lawrence—Prince Edward Island—Fixed Light on North Point.—Official information has been received at this office that a light has recently been established on North Point, being the northern extremity of that island.

The light is a fixed white light, 80 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather at a distance of about 14 miles.

The tower stands in lat. 47 deg. 3 min. 48 sec. N., long. 63 deg. 39 min. 9 sec. West of Greenwich.

No other information has been received.

United States of America—Coast of North Carolina—Discontinuance of Bald Head Light, at the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury the light now exhibited at Bald Head, entrance to Cape Fear River, will be discontinued from and after September 1, 1866.

The tower will be left standing.

United States of America—West Coast of Florida—Re-establishment of Light at Cape St. George.—Notice is hereby given, that the light-house at Cape St. George, Florida, which was discontinued by the Rebels, has been renovated, and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of August 1, 1866, and on every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be a fixed light, visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

United States of America—West Coast of Florida—Re-establishment of Light at Cape San Blas.—Notice is hereby given, that the light-house at Cape San Blas, Florida, which was discontinued by the Rebels, has been renovated, and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of July 23, 1866, and on every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be a fixed light, varied in every ninety seconds 1 min. 30 sec. by a bright flash, visible at a distance of 16 nautical miles.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. T. Sherman was in Washington on the 31st July, stopping at the Ebbitt House.

BREVET Major J. H. Bill, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, has received a leave of absence for fourteen days.

MAJOR Murray Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been placed on temporary duty at Headquarters Department of California.

The *Shamrock* left Lisbon in the latter part of June, for the purpose of visiting the principal commercial ports on the Mediterranean coast of Spain.

PERMISSION to visit Northborough, Mass., to await the action of the President in his case, has been granted Brevet Major J. C. Mann, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols.

FIRST Lieutenant J. W. Clous, Adjutant Sixth U. S. infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Carolinas, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas L. Nye, Second Battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, has been directed to proceed to Grenada, Miss., and report to Brevet Major S. E. Woodward, commanding the post, for duty.

CAPTAIN Simon F. Barstow, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, has been ordered to report in person without delay to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty on his staff, this order to take effect August 1, 1866.

FIRST Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-Martial convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 143, current series from Headquarters Department of Texas.

BREVET Major O. D. Kinsman, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as member of the General Court-Martial convened by Special Orders No. 15, current series from Headquarters Department of the South.

THE President has directed that the name of Second Lieutenant E. C. Stahl, One Hundred and Seventh U. S. C. infantry, be erased from the rolls of his regiment, for desertion, he having absented himself without leave, and his whereabouts being unknown.

GENERAL Sheridan has ordered Second Lieutenant E. B. Bertram, Fourth U. S. cavalry, to proceed without delay with the detachment of recruits in his charge for that regiment, to Galveston, Texas, and report to Major-General H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas, for orders.

BREVET Major-General Francis Fessenden has assumed the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Maryland. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Chandler, who has been acting since the resignation of General Stannard, will remain as Assistant Adjutant-General to General Fessenden.

THE leaves of absence granted the following named officers, in Special Orders No. 142, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, have been extended thirty days: Captain John Paulson, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored troops; Captain T. C. Barden, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored troops.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that Brevet Brigadier-General E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Terry, be mustered out of his Volunteer rank, and ordered to join his regiment, the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, upon the application of General Terry, favorably endorsed by General Grant. The order in this case has been revoked.

THE board of officers convened at Annapolis, Md., by Special Orders No. 178, May 16th, 1864, from this office, of which Brevet Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, Colonel Fourth U. S. cavalry, is President, for the examination of certain non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army for promotion in the Regular regiments, is hereby dissolved, this order to take effect August 1, 1866.

THE following named officers are announced as Staff for the Military District of Kentucky: Brevet Major-General Jeff C. Davis, commanding; Brevet Colonel E. B. Harlan, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff; Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Captain William Falk, Second U. S. infantry, A. D. C., and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Dr. F. L. Town, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Chief Medical Officer; First Lieutenant W. W. Mitchell, Second U. S. infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

BREVET Captain Robert Harrison, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. infantry, with a detachment of twenty-five enlisted men, was on the 24th ult. directed to proceed to McIntire Station, Wilkinson county, Ga., and arrest some thirty citizens, implicated in the murder of Pompey O'Bannon, on or about the 30th day of June, 1866. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Brooks, Provost Marshal General of the Department, will accompany Captain Harrison.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Lucius Smith, U. S. Army has been relieved from duty at Austin, Texas, and ordered to report to Brevet Major E. P. Pearson, Jr., U. S. Army, Commanding Post of Richmond, Texas, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon William Boyd, U. S. Army, on duty at that point. Upon being so relieved, it has been ordered that the contract with Acting Assistant Surgeon William Boyd, U. S. Army, be annulled by the commander of the post at which he had been stationed.

GENERAL GRANT has appointed the following named officers as Aides-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Colonel: Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Comstock, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Porter, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Orville E. Babcock, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Parker, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Badeau, U. S. Army. Brigadier-General Rawlins, who has served as Chief of Staff to the General, will remain as such, and Major George K. Lee, A. A. G. U. S. Army, who has been Adjutant-General since the death of Colonel Bowers, will also remain.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Galveston, Texas, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, July 16, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The Court will sit without regard to hours. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward D. Mason, A. A. G., U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Haydn, A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers; Captain B. F. Kingsley, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T.; Captain W. J. Harding, Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T.; First Lieutenant S. F. Hathaway, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T.; First Lieutenant J. M. Rose, Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T. First Lieutenant William H. Rock, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T., Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR General O. O. Howard has ordered a board composed of the following named officers to assemble at the Headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands in the city of Washington, for the purpose of revising the regulations of the Bureau to meet the requirements of the recent act of Congress, extending the duration of the Bureau two years: Brevet Major-General Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president; Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Texas; Brevet Major-General J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner for Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory; Chaplain M. French; and Captain J. W. DeForrest, V. R. C., secretary. The board is now in session.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

[General Orders No. 62.]

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending July 28, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, leave of absence.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for thirty days from the 2d proximo, with permission to visit Canada. S. O. No. 355, A. G. O., July 23, 1866.

Colonel M. C. Garber mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officer being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect July 31, 1866. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States: Colonel Michael C. Garber, Quartermaster's Department, Captain (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers. S. O. No. 354, A. G. O., July 23, 1866.

Hart's Island, New York Harbor, as a rendezvous for returning Volunteers, broken up.—So much of the post of Hart's Island, New York Harbor, as has been used as a rendezvous for returning Volunteers is hereby discontinued and will be broken up immediately. All Government buildings and other United States Quartermaster's property will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for action under Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 113, June 15, 1865, from this office. Property and funds belonging to the Subsistence, Ordnance, or other supply departments, will be turned over thereto. All property and funds not belonging or chargeable to the regular supply departments of the Army will be taken possession of by the Chief Mustering Officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper, and inventories or lists thereof in duplicate forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders. All records will remain subject to the control of the Chief Mustering Officer of the State, as under Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 37, January 29, 1866, from this office. The troops used as guards at said rendezvous and post, so soon as their services can be dispensed with, will be reported by the Chief Mustering Officer to the Department Commander. Commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer staff officers will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. The Chief Mustering Officer of the State of New York will look to the prompt execution of this order. S. O. 356, A. G. O., July 24, 1866.

Captain Simon F. Barstow assigned to duty.—Captain Simon F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty on his staff, this order to take effect August 1, 1866. S. O. 362, A. G. O., July 27, 1866.

Brevet Major J. C. Mann, permission to visit Northborough, Mass.—Permission to visit Northborough, Mass., to await the action of the President in his case, is hereby granted Brevet Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. 363, A. G. O., July 27, 1866.

Captain T. Moore, leave of absence extended.—The leave of absence granted Captain T. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 115, June 21, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, is hereby extended until September 10, 1866. S. O. 364, A. G. O., July 28, 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. Cross to transfer public property and general business of the Depot at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Captain G. E. Alden.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, will transfer the public money and property in his possession, and general business of the depot at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Captain George E. Alden, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, on the return of that officer from his present leave of absence. On the completion of this transfer, Colonel Cross is authorized to avail himself of a leave of absence for two months. S. O. 364, A. G. O., July 28, 1866.

W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, leave of absence.—Leave of absence for sixty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Military Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department U. S. Army. On its expiration he will proceed to New Orleans, La., and enter upon the duty designated in Special Orders No. 278, June 13, 1866, from this office. S. O. No. 364, A. G. O. July 28, 1866.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States fund, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

IN state craft as in society, success provokes homage and commands alliances; with nations, too, as with men, it is marvellous what points of attraction and congeniality are found in the successful which were nowise discoverable before their good fortune was attained. All the world recalls the famous pamphlet which appeared in Paris last Spring, setting out by many arguments that France was the natural ally of Prussia. Its birth-place was shrewdly traced to Berlin, and its paternity to Count BISMARCK; for, indeed, what better fortune could Prussia desire in the momentous scheme she was about to launch than the friendship of all-powerful France? How quickly, now, is the aspect changed. Prussia rather deals favors than desires them, having acquired in a single matchless campaign prestige as great as that wherewith either NAPOLEON ever gilded the arms of France. Prince NAPOLEON, we are told, is now urging that Prussia is the "natural ally" of France; Italy can claim her by a better right; reluctant Germany will take kindly ere long to the conquest she has suffered, and, being wooed as strangely as RICHARD wooed Queen ANNE, will be by Prussia as strangely won; England, no doubt, will trump up a preemption claim to alliance with bold and triumphant Prussia; and, indeed, a British minister takes pains to ostentatiously deny in Parliament a supposititious report that England will oppose Prussia's acquisition of Hanover. Nevertheless, in the late campaign, the sympathies of the greater part of Europe gravitated, in the main, toward Austria, and that through no love for despotic Hapsburg, but rather through detestation of Prussia's selfish ambition, and the cool cruelty with which she set out to blot an ancient Empire from the scroll of States. But sympathy before success is one thing, and policy afterward quite another.

It is fair, however, to say that long before the possibility of this conflict with Austria was dreamed of, her "natural alliances" were freely canvassed. It was just a century ago that Prussia claimed a place among leading European Powers. England can justly pretend to have been with little intermission her friend from that day to this. PRITZ at the outset declared that Prussian independence was a necessary integer of the balance of power on the Continent. The Protestantism of Prussia, or rather her championship of Protestantism, cemented this friendship, and appealed to the religious feelings of all classes of Englishmen. Great Britain, indeed, was, as usual, selfish enough in her diplomacy with regard to Prussia during the eighteenth century, but at least she gave her ardent sympathy at times when she was chary of what she gave more. In a popular sense, Prussia has been looked upon by England as the natural antagonist of Austria, the continental champion of Reformers against Romanists, of free inquiry, intellect, culture, public schools, freedom of speech and press, and in general of constitutional liberty, against despotism, ignorance, and repression of the people. Indeed, nothing but a hereditary sympathy with Prussia, annealed by a custom brought down from an earlier generation, would ever have induced

England to stand so tamely by when the country of Princess ALEXANDRA was despoiled on the highway in broad day—though here as elsewhere, of course, one must make due allowance for England's proverbial selfishness. Nearly a score of years ago Prussia was elbowing the little German princes around her for more room as vigorously as to-day. Even then she was greedy for naval armaments, and in a passion for soldiery honestly inherited from FREDERIC, she eagerly enrolled and drilled her populations. With unblushing effrontery she interfered in the broil of the Duchies in the North (for it is an old story, this Schleswig-Holstein affair which is now getting settled between Brünn and Vienna), and then claimed that title of Protector of Germany which now with more than Cromwellian vigor she has made good.

Fifteen years ago the English journalists and statesmen were counting upon the future progress of Prussia with reference to their own advantage. "If there is such a thing in diplomacy," said *Blackwood*, at that time, "as a natural ally, Prussia is a natural ally of England. Each possesses exactly what the other wants—the power of Prussia consisting in an immense army, the power of England in an unrivalled fleet." Alas! that was written in the era prior to Monitors, and before ERICSSON'S *Dictators* and *Monadnocks* had hurled England headlong from her naval supremacy. The "immense army" of Prussia has become greater and more illustrious than then, and the world rings with its praises; but Britannia no longer "rules the wave;" all the greater, therefore, is England's need of Prussia. So long ago the magazinist wrote: "No more essential operation for our national tranquillity could be conceived than the solid establishment of a kingdom on the northern frontier of France."

Here, then, we may consider the position of Prussia with regard to the four great nations which environ her, Austria, Russia, France, England. Austria is moribund as a first-class power; but, whatever her rate, she must be Prussia's inveterate enemy. Hostile to her by nature, she will hate Prussia henceforth by experience, as a nation lawfully hates the rival who has humbled her pride. If aught were needed to intensify this sentiment, it would be found in the memory of that brief mercenary friendship for the plunder of Denmark, and the part of cat's paw she played to pull the Schleswig-Holstein chestnuts from the fire, which sly Prussia is now about to devour. For one reason, England, France and Russia might each seek alliance with Prussia, since they mutually hate each other. Russia can never forgive the other two for the Crimean war, and the more especially since Oriental conquest is still the fixed aim of her foreign policy. As for the other two, *entente cordiale* and Cherbourg fête notwithstanding, they are simply decorous, well-behaved and unforgiving foes. Prussia occupies a marked geographical as well as political position with respect to the four other nations. She is a compressor or a tourniquet for Austria, as the anguished Kaiser has cause to know; she fills the gap and holds the bridge between France and Russia, while England is not slow to see that Prussia lies perilously along the flank of France, and, if need be, could have a shrewd and mortal sword-thrust in the latter's side, should NAPOLEON ever seek to cross the Channel with his army.

Russia has in common with Prussia the sympathy of progressive ideas, and can admire and appreciate her; but she is in no sense her natural ally. Russia is the natural ally of Austria; nor did the latter's conduct in the affair of the Principalities shake that relation; she can hardly, therefore, greatly enjoy Austria's downfall and the triumphant insolence of her conqueror. Moreover, while Prussia of late has been by comparison friendly to the Czar, and the amity has been reciprocated, yet, while Prussia as protégé makes an agreeable fancy, Prussia as potentate, unprincipled and aspiring, is quite another affair. The *Moscow Gazette* struck the key-note of Russian sentiment when it lately declared that Prussia's supremacy in northern Germany had at length affected the influence of Russia there, nor can one forget Prussia's possession of the harbor of Kiel and of so much of the Baltic, with her modern naval pretensions.

France is wondrously divided on the question whether Prussia is or is not her "natural ally." The oracle of the Tuileries will not yet settle the dispute for Frenchmen, and his mysterious murmurings may

well create a doubt as to his own opinions. Upon the whole, however, it seems likely that NAPOLEON is Prussian, and that both the progress and the issue of this war were discussed between himself and Count BISMARCK at the start. So, too, Prince NAPOLEON declares at M. GIRARDIN'S dinner that Austria must be "borne down and crushed," and that "France must remain the enemy of Austria and the friend of the support of Prussia, the country of the great Luther, which attacks Austria both by her ideas and her arms." More guardedly M. ROUHER declares to the Corps Legislatif that "France would not allow Italy to be crushed by Austria." Not such, however, are the views of men like M. OLLIVIER, while the French Liberals, almost to a man, detest the policy of BISMARCK, and oppose the progress of Prussia. M. LOUIS BLANC strikes the key note for this party in a letter in the *Temps*, where he says that Prussia's supremacy in Germany will not only be "fatal to the cause of liberty throughout Europe," but will "push France from the first place among the continental nations." Nor can any one forget the eloquence with which THIERS, before the war broke out, defended the treaties of 1815, and declared that the welfare of France, as well as of Europe, depended upon the division of Germany into small States. When hostilities began, he declared that France must not only not remain neutral, but must march her armies against Prussia.

To our mind, England is the real natural ally of Prussia, for the reasons already indicated. Nevertheless, it is singular how loth the English press and people now are to come to that conclusion. In the House of Lords, LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE comments upon "Prussia's aggressive policy," and asks, "will you allow Austria to be humiliated?" But LORD STANLEY has a shrewder perception when he says that the existence of a strong, compact empire extending over North Germany would not be to England "any injury, any menace, or any detriment."

THE long-looked-for promotions in the Navy were promptly sent to the Senate upon the passage of the bill reorganizing that branch of the service, which was approved July 25th, and which will be found under the appropriate head in this number of the JOURNAL. The bill creates the office of admiral, and adds to the number in the several grades as follows: To the commodores, 7; to the captains, 14; to the commanders, 18; to the lieutenant-commanders, 36; to the lieutenants, 36; to the masters, 16, and to the ensigns, 16. As the promotions under this bill are sure to be criticised, we have taken some pains to ascertain the principle upon which the selections were made, for the satisfaction of those who have been passed over.

Soon after the passage of the law of January 24, 1865, providing for the advancement, not exceeding thirty numbers on the Navy list, of any officer who had during the recent Rebellion "exhibited eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism," the Secretary of the Navy convened a Board consisting of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, Rear-Admirals DU PONT, GOLDSBOROUGH, DAVIS and PORTER (Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN not being available), to examine the records and make such recommendations as the service of the officers justified. This Board did not conclude its labors in season to allow their recommendations to be presented to the Senate for action, and after the return of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, the Board again assembled (Rear-Admiral DU PONT having died meanwhile, and Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH being in Europe), and the recommendations were revised.

The law under which this Board assembled provided for promotions not exceeding thirty numbers, but made no increase in the numbers of officers in the grades, and it having been deemed advisable, for many reasons, to change the law, and increase the numbers in the several grades, the proposed promotions were suspended. In making the selections under the present bill, we understand that the principle adopted was to promote, as far as could be done within the limitations of the bill, all officers who had been recommended for promotion by either of the Boards of Admirals; which is believed to have been done; and in addition quite a number not recommended have, upon a critical examination of their record, been found worthy of advancement. The requisite number from each grade were selected from those first on the list of their respective grades, over-

looking only those who were excluded from promotion by the terms of the bill, or who had not "smelt gunpowder" during the war. The adoption of this rule prevented the promotion to a higher grade of many lower on the list whose heroism and gallantry were conspicuous. It is some satisfaction to know, however, that all meritorious officers have been greatly advanced in their respective grades: Captains, fourteen numbers; commanders, twenty-six numbers; lieutenant-commanders, fifty numbers, and all the lieutenants to lieutenant-commanders. The promotions were intended to be a recognition of war services, for had there been no war there would have been no increase in the grades.

THE VICTORY OF THE MONITORS.

THE London *Times* grows more and more enthusiastic over the *Miantonomoh*. It needed only a sight of the Monitor to complete its gradual conversion to a belief in the system which the English press so long ridiculed. And now, like all new converts, it shames the old believers with its zeal. Did the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in any of its replies to the *Times* or in any of its controversies with the London *Engineer*, ever use language so strong as this?

The plain truth is—and it is one which no one will deny who has seen what the Americans are doing—that the United States alone among the nations of the earth have an iron-clad fleet worthy of the name. Sir John Pakington will find, in the Admiralty sufficient information repeatedly sent by English officers specially employed to make reports upon the subject which will fully satisfy him upon this point. But Admiralty officials, like too large a portion of the public out of doors, set out with the firm conviction that nothing which is done out of England can be done well; and more especially is the Admiralty reluctant to believe that there is anything to be learned beyond the Atlantic. The *Miantonomoh* has been openly pronounced a failure by some of our officers, and its very principle is condemned, notwithstanding that the ruins of one of the finest cities in the United States remain to this moment as evidence of the terrible power of such vessels. The officer at the head of the United States Navy recently declared that if the experiment could be made without exciting ill-feeling on either side, he would allow the whole iron-clad fleet of England to open fire on the *Miantonomoh*, and continue it for two days, provided that the *Miantonomoh* might afterward be allowed to have ten hours' firing at our ships in return. Of course this will be called an example of American "brag"; but there is scarcely a practical and competent officer in the United States Navy who would not be content to risk his existence on the result of that trial; for, however much the Admiralty authorities may refuse to believe the fact, the Monitors have been tested in every conceivable way by the Americans. The fifteen-inch gun—a better gun, in the opinion of many among our own officers, than any we possess—has been fired at them at moderate ranges without doing them the least injury. The Monitors carry that gun; they will soon carry a twenty-inch gun instead, and they could anchor calmly under any of our forts, and let it fire at them for any length of time with comparatively little damage to themselves. An iron-clad, the *Keokuk*, was, indeed, sunk at Fort Sumter in 1863, but since then immense improvements have been made in the construction of Monitors, till, as the Admiralty must be aware, from the statements of its own officers in America, they are less vulnerable to all projectiles yet discovered than any vessel ever built. They are scarcely the height of an ordinary walking-stick out of water, and, consequently, present the smallest possible mark to the adversary, whereas the only iron-clads we have afford as good and broad a target as gunners could desire.

We extract the above from the *Times* of July 16th, taking the liberty of italicizing two or three of the most significant sentences.

Not many months ago the JOURNAL was called "bombastic," because it ventured to say very mildly that we could send a Monitor across the ocean and up into the Mersey, and that once there it would be master of the situation. But the *Times* puts the case much more strongly in an editorial in its issue of July 17th:

The royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary and—we wish we could not feel it—a portentous spectacle. They saw a fabric something between a ship and a diving bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisible, but what there was of it ugly, at once invulnerable and irresistible, that had crossed the Atlantic safely, and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime Power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion, or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy.

The sea-worthiness of the Monitors was once a mooted question, and the JOURNAL was involved in a long controversy with English papers on the subject, but it never used such strong language as this from the *Times*:

The only question hitherto has been whether the Monitors could make an ocean voyage. One of them, however, the *Monadnock*, has been round Cape Horn, through the stormiest sea in the world; and now another of the same size, and carrying the same number of guns, has crossed the Atlantic with ease and safety; and still there are officers of the Admiralty who speak with ridicule of these tremendous instruments of war, while in the meantime the Americans go on

patiently building them, and know they can afford to listen to our laughter. "Monitors," say these officers, "are uncomfortable vessels to sail in." The criticism is absurd. They are not built to afford splendid state rooms for admirals; they are built to damage and destroy the enemy. In that they have succeeded in almost every case where they have been tried.

Let us put together a few more of these extracts from the *Times*. They must be very pleasant reading to Americans:

The authorized list of the steamships and vessels of the Royal Navy, and of sailing ships in commission, mounts up to the important figure of 735. What the list includes, and what it does not include, we would rather not say hastily, for it is impossible to approach the royal harbors without seeing whole lines of unwieldy vessels that can hardly be included in any useful enumeration. But whatever sentiments of veneration or regret may be roused at the sight of an old three-decker that has merely swung with the tide for thirty years, it is still sadder to read through a long list of ships of a tonnage and weight of metal unknown to our fathers, with first-rate machinery, many with accomplished officers and brave crews, which are all superseded by the last invention, and can only come under fire to be either sunk or burnt.

Now, it is quite clear, and cannot be disputed, that every item in the list before us, from the *Victoria*, now in the Mediterranean, with her 102 guns, her 4,127 tons, and her 1,000 horse-power—nay, from the armor-plated *Warrior*, with 32 bigger guns, 6,109 tonnage, and 1,250 horse-power, down to the fleet of screw steam gunboats, has suffered a certain depreciation by the fact of the *Miantonomoh*, and the forthcoming fleet of Monitors of which she is the precursor. The value of any weapon and any engine of war depends upon the existing state of the art of war, and the existing means at the service of the foe. Just as the artillery of the Normans was rendered ineffective by that of the Plantagenets, and just as the muzzle-loader has been reduced to a mere fraction of its value by the invention of breech-loaders, the ships which twenty years ago were said to make England impregnable, and to console us for the want of unlimited armies, are now found to be useless against a ship that hardly shows itself above the water, and that can discharge with perfect steadiness and accuracy a projectile which even our best armor-plating is not quite proof against. But if even our best and latest ships have now to consider how they may fare in the hands of this new antagonist, what hope is there for the swarms of obsolete curiosities now encumbering our anchorages? The most defective breech-loader known to the Americans is an immeasurably more serviceable arm than the needle gun which has startled the War Department into a spasm of activity, while some of the best of their rifles have scarcely been seen in this country. It is exactly the same with their navy; while we are hesitating and delaying the Americans are working and finishing.

These extracts are enough. The Monitors have won. It is plain they do not longer need advocacy. But what they do need, are steel or wrought-iron guns, capable of enduring heavier charges of powder than are possible with the present guns. And just here is the direction in which we must work.

THE Army Bill as it finally passed both houses of Congress will be found in another portion of this paper. The bill as it now stands is the Senate bill, proposed by Mr. WILSON, with a few amendments. The Army owes it to Mr. WILSON's efforts that the bill presents so few objectionable features. The first Conference Committee on the Army Bill was composed of Senators WILSON, NESMITH and HARRIS and Congressmen SCHENCK, PAINE and ANCONA. This committee had three meetings lasting several hours each, during which they went over the Senate bill in detail. They found little fault with it until they came to the subject of the Veteran Reserve Corps. General SCHENCK insisted upon incorporating ten regiments of that corps in the Army, and said that the House would not pass any bill with less. The Senate Committee offered to recommend five, but that the House Committee would not accept. The disagreement of the Conference Committee was, therefore, reported to both Houses. General SCHENCK asked leave to bring in a new bill, embodying the principal features of the Senate bill, but the House refused, and ordered a new committee, which consisted of Messrs. FARNSWORTH, TAYLOR and WOODBRIDGE. The Senate Committee remained as before. The result was an agreement upon the present bill with its provision for four regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. An hour after, it had passed both Houses almost unanimously. The first disagreement was mainly due to General SCHENCK, who insisted with great bitterness upon the provisions of his bill, which were undoubtedly devised in a spirit of hostility to the Regular Army.

In our issue of the 30th inst., we discussed the Army bills somewhat at length, and we shall not, therefore, enter upon another discussion of them. As will be seen by reference to the bill, the United States Army will hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, two of which shall be composed of colored men, and forty-five regiments of infantry, which shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each now in service; of twenty-seven regiments of ten companies each, to be

formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments, and of eight new regiments of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be composed of colored men and four to be called the Veteran Reserve. Section 7 of the bill cuts down the number of bands authorized to be retained in the service to fifteen, including the band at the Military Academy. This provision is from Mr. SCHENCK's bill, and certainly does not seem to have been suggested by any due appreciation of the needs of the service. Section 33 of the bill provides that the Provost-Marshal-General's Department shall not be continued for a longer period than thirty days after the passage of the same. The present bill, which is now a law, meets the requirements of the Army more nearly than any other bill which has been proposed; as the bill of which it is a modification was drawn by Mr. WILSON, after consultation with several of our principal officers and others informed on military subjects.

THE Thirty-ninth Congress has at length adjourned, after a laborious session extending through eight months. Amid the lengthened discussion of the question of reconstruction, and the sharp controversies with "the man at the other end of the Avenue," they have found time to complete the legislative work on 265 public acts, 125 private acts, 79 public resolutions, and 25 private resolutions. Elsewhere we give a list of such of these resolutions as chiefly concern the interests of our readers. We shall publish from week to week authentic copies of the leading bills affecting the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The most important of such bills passed by Congress are those reorganizing the Army and Navy, both of which we publish in this number from official copies of the acts as approved by the PRESIDENT. The bill for the reorganization of the Army is a result of a compromise between the two Houses of Congress, which was reached only in the last hours of the session.

The bill for the equalization of bounties has finally passed in a modified form, which reduces the amount required for this purpose from two or three millions to less than half a million. We publish the text of the bill elsewhere.

THE Senate has confirmed Brigadier-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, U. S. Army, Major-General U. S. Volunteers, to be Major-General in the Regular Army, vice Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. C. ORD, First U. S. Artillery, has been made Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, vice HANCOCK promoted. The following is a list of the present general officers of the U. S. Army in the order of their rank. The list does not include the chiefs of the various Bureaus of the War Department: General, ULYSSES S. GRANT; Lieutenant-General, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN; Major-Generals, HENRY W. HALLECK, GEORGE G. MEADE, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, GEORGE H. THOMAS, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK; Brigadier-Generals, IRWIN McDOWELL, WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, JOHN POPE, JOSEPH HOOKER, JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, OLIVER O. HOWARD, ALFRED H. TERRY, E. O. C. ORD.

We publish in our issue of this week a copy of the bill to equalize bounties as it passed both Houses. No official decision has as yet been had concerning the meaning of the second section of the bill, which appears to be inoperative, because soldiers who have served for two years have received more than fifty dollars. We, therefore, do not feel at liberty to answer any of the many inquiries made of us on this subject.

CAPTAIN W. A. HOWARD having completed the trial of speed, consumption of fuel, etc., of the Revenue Steamers *Fessenden* (side-wheels) and the *Perry*, (side-propellers), on Lake Ontario, will continue his tour of inspection on the coast to Eastport, Maine. The trial of the *Fessenden* was satisfactory in every respect as to speed, consumption of fuel, etc. That of the *Perry*, on the contrary, was not—it has been recommended to take out her machinery, and substitute side wheels and low-pressure engines and boilers.

CAPTAIN G. W. CUSHING, A. Q. M. at Detroit, Mich., has been ordered to proceed to Madison, Wis., via Milwaukee, and dispose of certain Government property; on completion of the duty he will return to his proper station.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Philip St. G. Cooke, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Silas Casey, Colonel of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William B. Franklin, Colonel of the 12th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Allen, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel H. Eacker, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Ingalls, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel Butterfield, Colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Abner Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Sean Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John G. Bernard, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John H. King, Colonel of the 9th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Christopher C. Augar, Colonel of the 12th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William F. Barry, Colonel of the 2d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George Byrke, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel W. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George Stoneman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George L. Hartstuf, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Francis Fessenden, Captain of the 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Zealous B. Tower, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John Newton, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Washington L. Elliott, Major of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Absalom Baird, Major and Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John W. Davidson, Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Pleasanton, Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John C. Robinson, Major of the 2d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Richard W. Johnson, Major of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Eugene A. Carr, Major of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William F. Smith, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John G. Foster, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts, Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Getty, Major of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John M. Brannan, Major of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Cuvier Grover, Major of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Kenner Garrard, Major of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton, Major of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William P. Carlin, Major of the 16th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Gouverneur K. Warren, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Truman Seymour, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Gordon Oranger, Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Alabama, August 7 and 22, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Gibbs, Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Griffin, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Remy B. Ayres, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus S. Arnold, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General August V. Kautz, Captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander McD. McCook, Captain of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William B. Hason, Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Eli Long, Captain of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hawkins, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John W. Turner, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred T. A. Torbert, Captain of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel S. Carroll, Captain of the 10th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Godfrey Weitzel, Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General John B. McIntosh, Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Emory Upton, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William W. Averell, Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Moorfield, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Harney, of the U. S. Army, for long and faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General David Hunter, Colonel of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Steel, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gillmore, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863, and the bombardment and demolition of Fort Sumter, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George Crook, Captain of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, Captain of the 2d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George A. Custer, Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman, Colonel of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick, Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert C. Buchanan, Colonel of the 1st U. S. infantry, for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Manassas and Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Randolph R. Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Delos B. Sackett, Inspector-General U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Innis F. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Francis Fessenden, Captain 19th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry Prince, Paymaster U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frederick T. Dent, Major of the 4th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, Major of the 14th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William Hays, Major of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Major of the 11th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, Major of the 16th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John P. Hatch, Major of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John S. Mason, Major of the 17th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Gustavus A. De Russy, Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alfred Gibbs, Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William W. Lowe, Captain of the 5th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John C. Tidball, Captain of the 2d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Richard Arnold, Captain of the 5th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel August V. Kautz, Captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John I. Gregg, Captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John F. Hawkins, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William M. Graham, Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Richard H. Jackson, Captain of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry L. Abbott, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Napoleon B. McLaughlin, Captain of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Charles H. Morgan, Captain of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Horace Porter, Captain of the Ordnance Department U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Orville E. Babcock, Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Randall S. Mackenzie, Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William W. Averell, Captain of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Martin D. Hardin, First Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Charles L. Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant of the 4th

U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Edward M. McCook, First Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Israel Vogdes, of the 1st U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John M. Cuyler, Surgeon U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Madison Mills, Surgeon U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, Major of the 3d U. S. artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Sexton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James W. Forsyth, Captain of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William H. Penrose, Captain of the 3d U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James W. Warner, Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel George H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Daniel Butterfield, of the 5th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Horace Brooks, of the 4th U. S. artillery, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel James D. Greene, of the 6th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Lawrence F. Graham, of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles L. Kilburne, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Chauncey B. Reese, Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Abner Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, Major of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William N. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert H. K. Whiteley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ordnance Department U. S. A., for meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Peter V. Hauger, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ordnance Department U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th U. S. infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert C. Clary, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry W. Weesels, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas J. Leslie, Paymaster U. S. A., for the faithful and meritorious performance of duty in the Pay Department during the continuous period of fifty years' service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William W. Burne, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry D. Wallen, Major of the 7th U. S. infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John C. Kelton, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for most valuable and arduous services during the war, both in the field and at headquarters, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William D. Whipple, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas J. Haines, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas J. Rodman, Major of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alphon P. Howe, Major of the 4th U. S. artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John C. McFerran, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Edward G. Beckwith, Major of the 2d U. S. artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Myers, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James M. Robertson, Captain of the 2d U. S. artillery, for distinguished services while chief of horse artillery attached to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, during the campaign from May to August, 1864, including the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Hawes Shop and Trevilian Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James Oakes, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the recruitment of the Armies of the U. S., to date from March 30, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th U. S. infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 30, 1865.

Colonel Henry S. Burton, of the 5th U. S. artillery, for meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Franklin D. Callender, Major of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George D. Ruggles, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Edmund B. Alexander, of the 10th U. S. infantry, for meritorious services in the recruitment of the Armies of the U. S., to date from October 18, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John W. Turner, Captain and Commissary of Sub-

sistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas J. Rodman, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from January 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chapman, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Chase, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, to date from January 11, 1863.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, Major of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Smith, of the U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Eastman, of the U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, Major of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William N. Grier, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, for meritorious services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. K. Whitely, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter V. Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Clary, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Wessels, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Leslie, Paymaster U. S. Army, for the faithful performance of duty during the continuous period of fifty years' service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin D. Callender, Major of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department at St. Louis, Mo., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for most valuable and arduous services, both in the field and at headquarters, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Ruggles, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Haines, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph W. Kirkham, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Rodman, Major of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albin P. Howe, Major of the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McFerran, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward G. Beckwith, Major of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Robertson, Captain of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Turner, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel James Oakes, Major of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from March 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Townsend, of the 9th U. S. Infantry, for meritorious and faithful service in the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from March 30, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Thomas Hendrickson, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862.

Major Daniel Chase, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., to date from December 29, 1862.

Major James N. Caldwell, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro' Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Major Arthur T. Lee, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Major Francis Wistar, Captain of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Major Joseph M. Locke, Captain of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Major Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alfred T. Smith, Captain of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas J. Leslie, Paymaster U. S. Army, for the faithful and meritorious performance of duty in the Pay Department during a continuous period of fifty years' service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Robert C. Wood, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Franklin D. Callender, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Ordnance Department, for faithful and meritorious services during the siege of Corinth, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for most valuable and arduous services, both in the field and at headquarters, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, and in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Ralph W. Kirkham, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas J. Rodman, of the Ordnance Department, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Albin P. Howe, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John C. McFerran, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward G. Beckwith, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Frederick Myers, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James M. Robertson, Captain of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Turner, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain William Dickinson, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 21, 1861.

Captain William H. Russell, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from February 21, 1862.

Captain Francis H. Bates, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Captain Thomas M. Walker, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Captain William M. Quimby, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862.

Captain Joseph M. Locke, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

Captain Patrick Collins, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain Robert P. Barry, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain A. B. Thompson, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain William R. Pease, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Suffolk, Va., to date from May 4, 1863.

Captain William H. Walcott, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Louis E. Yorke, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Brevet Captain Henry C. Robinson, First Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain William J. Sidel, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Murfreesboro' and Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 23, 1863.

Captain Solomon S. Robinson, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain William S. McManus, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., and during the Atlanta campaign to the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain James Biddle, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Francis McIlwaine, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Lyman S. Strickland, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Edward McConnell, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Alfred T. Smith, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Byron Kirby, First Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Infantry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander E. Sheldon, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Clayton McMichael, of the 9th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain James M. Robertson, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John R. Meigs, First Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant Samuel B. Lawrence, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862.

Captain James F. McElhiney, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from July 2, 1862.

Captain Alfred T. Smith, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, to date from July 1, 1862.

Captain Patrick Collins, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant John H. Markley, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Robinson, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, to date from October 4, 1862.

Captain Edward McConnell, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain William H. Walcott, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain Alexander E. Sheldon, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant George Williams, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant William O. Douglass, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Robert Nelson, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant William F. Goodwin, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Holbrook, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Merrill N. Hutchinson, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Byron Kirby, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant John H. Markley, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant Byron Kirby, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

First Lieutenant Robert Nelson, of the U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, to date from January 10, 1863.

ACT TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES.

(PUBLIC—No. 73.)

AN ACT to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight, and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation of forces without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of its road, nor shall it be construed to authorize any railroad company to build any new road or connection with any other road without authority from the State in which said railroad or connection may be proposed.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 15, 1866.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED THE SERVICE.

Upon the recommendation of his commanding officer, Major-General Sheridan has directed that the following named enlisted man will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, for habitual drunkenness and utter worthlessness as a soldier: Private Anson Lomas, Company I, 1st U. S. Infantry.

CORRECTION.

The 10th Infantry is stationed in Minnesota and Dakota Territory.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward William Hamburg, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to the commanding General and Medical Director Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards Henry C. Allen James N. Kennon and William H. Ware, U. S. Army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following named naval officers have lately been confirmed:

TO BE ADMIRAL.

D. G. Farragut.

TO BE VICE-ADMIRAL.

David D. Porter.

TO BE REAR-ADMIRALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Theodore Bailey, Henry M. Bell, Henry K. Thatcher, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, William Radford, Stephen C. Rowan.

TO BE REAR-ADMIRALS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

John D. Sloat, William Mervine, Thomas Crabbe, John B. Montgomery, Cornelius K. Stribbling, Joshua R. Sands, Charles H. Bell, George F. Pearson, Charles Wilkes, James L. Larnier.

TO BE COMMODORES ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Samuel Phillips Lee, James P. McKinstry, Oliver S. Gleason, Melancthon Smith, Charles S. Boggs, Augustus H. Kilty, Henry Walke, Thornton A. Jenkins, John B. Marchand, William Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Daniel B. Ridgely, Charles Steedman, James Alden.

TO BE A COMMODORE ON THE RETIRED LIST.

William K. Latimer, to rank next above Joseph R. Jarvis.

TO BE CAPTAINS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

James M. Frailey, Enoch G. Parrott, William Reynolds, Fabius Stanley, William H. Macomb, William E. Le Roy, Roger N. Stetzel, J. B. Madison Mullany, C. R. P. Rodgers, Napoleon Collins, Stephen D. Trenchard, Melancthon B. Woolsey, Alexander Murray, Edward Donaldson, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, Robert H. Wyman, George B. Balch, Foxhall A. Parker, Robert Townsend, John Guest, Donald McN. Fairfax, John M. B. Clitz, Andrew Bryson, James H. Spotts, John P. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thomas G. Corbin, Reed Wordens.

TO BE COMMANDERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Leonard Paulding, Edward Barrett, Homer C. Blake, Clark H. Welles, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Joseph M. Bradford, Reigart B. Lowry, John H. Upsher, Francis A. Roe, James S. Thornton, William D. Whiting, J. C. P. De Kraft, Oscar C. Bauger, Thomas C. Harris, Stephen B. Luce, John Lee Davis, Alexander A. Somers, William T. Truxton, William K. Mayo, James Joutett, T. Scott Fillebrown, George W. Young, Edward E. Stone, Walter W. Queen, Ralph Chandler, K. Randolph Breese, Lewis A. Kimberly, George U. Morris, Daniel L. Braine, George E. Belknap, Edward P. Williams, David B. Harmony, John J. Cornwell, James P. Foster, John Irwin, James A. Greer, Elias K. Owen, Aaron W. Weaver, James H. Gillis, William E. Fitzhugh, Charles H. Cushman, Henry A. Adams, Jr., George Brown, James W. Shirk, John G. Walker, Francis M. Ramsay.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

George C. Remy, Beatty F. Smith, C. M. Schoonmaker, Roderick M. Cook, Gilbert S. Wilkes, Thomas S. Spencer, Moses S. Suyvansant, Joseph D. Marvin, James O'Kane, Simon P. Gillet, Thomas L. Swann, Sullivan D. Ames, J. Crittenden Watson, Henry B. Robson, Antoine R. McNair, Wm. Henry Burton, Francis S. Brown, Henry De H. Manley, William Whitehead, Edward A. Walker, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, Jr., Wm. T. Sampson, Alfred T. Snell, William F. Stewart, George P. Ryan, George M. Bache, Bartlett J. Cromwell, George W. Hayward, Charles E. McKay, John W. Phillips, Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rogers, Francis O. Davenport, Horace E. Mullan, John Weidman, John F. McDiarmid, Sylvanus Backus, Edgar C. Merriman, Edwin T. Brower, John H. Rowland, M. Jean Forrest, Frederick H. Smith, James P. Robertson, Charles L. Hunt.

ington, Rufus K. Durr, Herbert B. Tyson, Smith W. Nichols, Archibald N. Mitchell, Nathaniel W. Thomas, Francis J. Higginson, John McFarland, George W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, Stephen A. McCarty, Henry C. Tallman, James D. Graham, Wm. R. Bridgeman, Alexander H. McCormick, Henry L. Johnson, Albert S. Barker, Morton W. Sanders, Charles S. Cotton, Charles F. Blake, John R. Bartlett, Oliver A. Batcheller, Silas W. Terry, John H. Reed, Morrill Miller, Frederick J. Nallo, Frederick Pearson, Edward N. Kellogg, Richard S. Shaw, La Rue F. Adams, John J. Read, Walter Abbot, Edwin T. Woodward, Henry B. Rumsey, George M. Brown, George W. Wood, Charles W. Tracy, Gouverneur K. Haswell, Edward E. Preble, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepard.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
Charles McGregor, Ira Harris, Jr., Douglas R. Cassell, George W. Coffin.

TO BE A LIEUTENANT ON THE RETIRED LIST.
Robley D. Evans.

TO BE A MASTER ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
Dennis W. Mullian.

TO BE A SURGEON ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
Grove L. Beardsley.

TO BE A PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
R. P. Lisle.

TO BE FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
Ranking with Masters—George J. Barry, Charles B. Kid, E. A. C. Duplaine, N. B. Littig, William H. King, William G. Buehler, H. B. Nones, Jefferson Young, Benjamin C. Banap, John Purdy, Jr., Henry Lee Snyder, Samuel L. P. Ayres, Levi R. Green, Oscar H. Luckey, Charles E. De Valin, James W. De Kraft, Edward B. Latch, Sidney Albert, Joseph H. Bailey, William W. Hopper, Wilson K. Puse, Clark Fisher, Louis J. Allen, Robert L. Harris, George D. Emmons, Thomas S. Cunningham, Henry W. Fitch, Emory J. Brooks, Edward Farmer, Thomas M. Dukehart, James Sheridan, John Roop, Isaac S. Finney, James M. Hobby, Henry W. Robie, James H. Morrison, David Smith, Henry S. Davids, William C. Selden, Reuben H. Fitch, Reynolds Driver, Fletcher A. Wilson, Albert S. Green, Peter A. Reardon, A. H. Fisher, James F. Sprague, Henry Brown, Robert H. Gannell, James Renshaw, H. C. McIlvaine, Robert Potts, John B. Carpenter, Joseph Trilley, James L. Vanclain, George W. Senner, Robert S. Talbot, Alexander V. Fraser, Cleland Landsly, Edmund Olson, E. J. Whitaker, Albert Aston, Joseph Watters, Henry H. Molony, Augustus H. Able, William S. Smith, Philip R. Voorhees, George W. Mager, Frederick G. McKean, George H. White, John D. Van Buren, Isaac K. McNary, Caleb E. Lee, David M. Green, W. H. G. West, Alfred Adamson, G. J. Burnap, N. Beach Clark, Wm. H. Harrison, R. H. Thurston, John T. Hawkins, Edwin Wells, Henry W. Scott, John H. Hunt, George P. Hunt, George W. Melville, Daniel P. McCartney, Cipriano Andrade, G. M. S. Macarty, Francis G. Smith, An. T. E. Mullen.

TO BE A FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER ON THE RETIRED LIST.
Lloyd A. Williams.

TO BE SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.
To rank with Ensigns—Elijah Laws, George W. Hall, William Pollard, David Hardie, F. H. Fletcher, C. H. Mayer, Jr., Hillery Mesiner, Wm. C. Monroe, Wm. J. Montgomery, James Butterworth, Albert W. Morley, Henry F. Bradford, Charles E. Emery, Walter D. Smith, Francis L. Cooper, Henry D. Sellman, John D. Toppin, Edward W. Koehl, Haviland Barstow, Hugh L. Cline, Oscar C. Lewis, Francis C. Goodwin, Thomas W. Rae, Thomas Lynch, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., John P. Kelley, Robert B. Hine, John Lowe, Henry D. McEwen, Benjamin F. Wood, Edward Gay, J. Van Hovenbury, Wm. H. Harris, B. C. Gowing, L. W. Robinson, Robert N. Ellis, A. J. Kenyon, Charles J. Conely, Charles H. Greenleaf, Wm. L. Nicoll, Enos M. Lewis, Alexander H. Price, John Borthwick, George K. Holt, Samuel Gragg, Charles J. McConnell, G. W. Hall, Truman M. Jones, James Entwistle, John A. Scott, John Fornance, Webster Lane, Henry M. Quig, Howard D. Potts, Myron H. Knapp, Wm. L. Cherry, Alfred L. Brower, Hiram Parker, Jr., F. L. Miller, S. L. Smith, Jacob L. Bright, Andrew Blythe, Wm. J. Read, George W. Stivers, Ralph Aston, Isaac De Graff, Wm. W. Heaton, Theodore Cooper, Josiah C. Chaffee, Guy Samson, George E. Tower, Nathan P. Towne, Edmund Lincoln, Wm. H. De Hart, Henry W. Phillips, Thomas La Blanc, Luther R. Harvey, Oscar W. Allison, Robert L. Webb, Francis B. Allen, John C. Stevens, Joseph S. Green, Edward L. Hewitt, David Jones, E. Marshall Breese, Edward D. Weems, Edward A. Magee, Henry C. Beckwith, Arthur Price, John G. Bromahan, Hugh H. Pilkington, James H. Chasman, Daniel W. Grady, Rudolph T. Bennett, Richard D. Dodge, Edwin T. Philippi, Philip Miller, Richard H. Buel, John J. Bissett, Edward Cherrey, John D. Ford, Nelson Ross, George M. Greene, Frederick T. H. Ramsden, John F. Bingham, William S. Neal, William H. Driggs, Jonathan M. Emanuel, Henry Snyder, William A. Windsor, Henry A. Smith, George W. Roche, John W. Saville, Joseph B. Upham, William S. Welles, Philip J. Langer, Henry Clay Blye, Miner N. Knowlton, H. Schuyler Ross, John Pemberton, Levi T. Stafford, Charles R. Roelker, Mason W. Mather, James J. Barry, James W. Hollihan, C. W. Breaker, Jefferson Brown, Oscar B. Mills, Alexander B. Bates, Wm. L. Balile, William H. Kelley, John C. Kaffer, Francis D. Stedman, William H. Crawford, Asaph Dunbar, Owen Jones, James Wylie, Mosher A. Sutherland, Frederick W. Bissett, Charles W. C. Senter, William A. H. Allen, John L. Hannum, James W. Patterson, David M. Fulmer, John W. Gardner, J. E. Watts, John A. B. Smith, Theophilus Cook, J. H. Thomas, Frederick W. Townrow, W. E. Sibley, Conrad J. Hahighorst, Thad. L. Vanderslice, George F. Sawyer, Richard Inch.

TO BE SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.
R. B. Plotts, Abasalom Kirby, F. C. Coggin, Daniel A. Sawyer.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.
Paymaster Horatio Bridge, as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.
Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.
Naval Constructor John Lenthall, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant Edward C. Gahand, to be a First Lieutenant on the active list, from July 27, 1866, vice Eugene A. Smalley, resigned.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

JULY 25.—Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jones, from the *W. G. Anderson*, and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 27.—Gunner Franklin A. Graham, from ordnance duty at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 28.—Surgeon A. W. H. Haskins.
Second Assistant Engineer Henry A. Smith.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 24.—Acting Ensigns T. J. Werner and S. E. Willette, to the *Nyack*.

DETACHED.

JULY 23.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted sick leave.
JULY 25.—Acting Master E. B. Hussey, Acting Ensigns William A. Rich, John P. Zettick, Jonathan Jenney, W. W. Duley, and Mate W. F. Sard, from the *W. G. Anderson*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard, from the *W. G. Anderson*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
JULY 26.—Acting Ensign A. Kallinski, from duty in the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
JULY 28.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander Mackenzie, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., and granted leave.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JULY 27.—Mate Geo. H. Worth and Joseph A. Whitman, of the *Fernand*.
Mate Jacob Kemp, of the *Bienville*.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 5.—Third Lieutenant Edward Pendexter, to the *Sherman*, at Cleveland, Ohio.
JULY 9.—Third Lieutenant James H. Berry, to the *Fessenden*, at Detroit.
JULY 12.—James R. Malcom, to the *Kewana*, at Charleston, S. C.
JULY 16.—Second Assistant Engineer Linn, to the *Nemaha*, at Norfolk, Va.
Second Assistant Engineer Greenleaf, to the *Cuyahoga*, at New York.
JULY 21.—Second Assistant Engineer Price, to the *Nemaha*, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Linn, detached.

APPOINTED.

JULY 2.—Samuel H. Linn, Second Assistant Engineer.
Abner Greenleaf, Second Assistant Engineer.
Charles J. Price, Second Assistant Engineer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JULY 12.—Chief Engineer Henry C. Henshaw, of steamer *Nemaha*, one month.
JULY 18.—First Lieutenant C. Everett Webster, of steamer *Johnston*, one month.
JULY 25.—Captain Samuel C. Colesberry, two weeks extension of leave from July 23d.
JULY 30.—First Lieutenant T. W. Lay, of steamer *Nemaha*, one month.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Ensigns Henry Kloeppel and Lewis R. Hamersly, July 23d.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers John Powers and John B. Dick, July 24th.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Lucius Harlow, July 25th, and Robert E. Murray, July 29th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending July 28, 1866:

George Mann, first-class boy, June 3d, U. S. steamer *Camanche*.
William Flood, marine, June 22d, U. S. steamer *Lancaster*.
David W. Keyser, quartermaster, July 2d, U. S. steamer *Mahongo*.
George W. Robbins, orderly sergeant marines, July 23d, Naval Hospital, New York.
Andrew Hall, landsman, July 21st, U. S. tug *Pinto*.
Edwin P. Jackson, corporal marines, July 24th, Naval Hospital, New York.
James Gallagher, sergeant marines, July 25th, Naval Hospital, New York.
John Sweeney, seaman, April 4th, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.
Henry Wensel, first-class fireman, February 8th, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.
Thomas McCuren, landsman, February 3d, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.
John Blaney, quartermaster, February 5th, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.
William Gray, first-class fireman, January 16th, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.
Joseph Marshall, ordinary seaman, June 13th, U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*.
Michael McDonald, quartermaster, June 8th, U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ENROLMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have noticed in the daily papers of this city many articles on the enrolment of the Militia. The public have been very much agitated on this subject, and no one, as yet, has properly enlightened them. The officers of the First Division are being button-holed on every corner for advice, and I am sorry to say so few can, or have been able to enlighten the public. The Militia law, paragraph 4, provides for the enrolment of the Militia, and directs that such enrolments shall be made by the commandant of the company district. Paragraph 9, Militia law, states that the enrolment shall not include the officers and members of the Uniformed Militia, nor firemen.

Consequently, the enrolment of a soldier or fireman would be illegal, and such soldier or fireman would not, by law, be required to file exemption papers. But a more serious matter is connected with these enrolments, and especially the last one. Agreeable to law, commandants of companies in each district (where there is a commandant) is the only party designated by law to make the enrolment, and such officer is under severe penalties for any neglect of such duty.

Now, sir, I should like to know who authorized and made this enrolment, as I have yet to learn that any commandant of a district has ever received the necessary papers or orders, or has had anything to do with said enrolment.

And further, such commandants are informed that the enrolment has been made, and they are requested to step up and sign the same. And further, the men have been notified, and the names of the commandants have been used without their knowledge or authority.

In fact, the enrolment is not in conformity with the law, neither is the law properly understood or enforced.

A LINE OFFICER OF THIRD BRIGADE.

MILITIA ITEMS.

ENROLMENT OF THE RESERVE MILITIA.—As there appears to have been some misunderstanding of the paragraph in our issue of last week on this subject, we publish the following letter received from the Adjutant-General on this subject. It appeared to us that the terms *Reserve Militia* and *National Guard* were used with sufficient distinctness to prevent any misunderstanding, as we stated that the *Reserve Militia* were required to parade only on the first Monday in September. We, however, willingly publish the letter of the Adjutant-General, which removes all doubts upon the subject:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your journal of this date, under the head of "Militia Department," a criticism upon the answer given by a correspondent to a correspondent, who inquires "what fines an enrolled member of the Reserve Militia is subject to, if he omits to parade," in which you refer to section 134 of the Militia law as providing for six drills or parades, beside the annual inspection. This section has no reference to the Reserve or unorganized Militia, but only to the organized National Guard. The enrolled Reserve Militia (uniformed) is only required to parade once in each year, to wit: on the first Monday of September, armed and equipped for inspection, in obedience to section 13 of the Militia law. A failure to appear with arms and accoutrements on that day, for inspection by the company commandant of the company district in which such enrolled

member resides, subjects him to a fine of one dollar only, which, if he fails to pay, goes on the regular yearly tax roll against him, and is collected like other taxes. See section 14 Militia law as amended in 1866.

The enrolment has no reference to, or connection with, the organized National Guard forces, except as a basis for draft to fill up existing organizations, or in organizing new commands. In time of peace, the principal object to be attained by a biennial enrolment, as provided by law, is to secure as large a military fund, made up of these fines of one dollar each (which might as well be designated a commutation tax on such men as are liable to military duty and who do not perform it), as possible, to be expended in support of the organized Militia.

Very respectfully,
WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

SECOND BRIGADE.—According to announcement the election for Brigadier-General of this brigade took place at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Monday evening, the 30th ult. All the officers of the brigade who were entitled to vote were present, including Lieutenant-Colonel Satterlee, of the Twelfth, who has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Staten Island brigade. Major-General C. W. Sanford, commanding First division, presided. At the first ballot twenty-one votes were cast with following results: Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Burger, Fifth regiment, 18; Colonel W. G. Ward, Twelfth regiment, 3. Colonel Conkling, we are authorized to say, was not a candidate, and gave no one permission to use his name as such. On motion of Colonel Ward, the election was declared unanimous. Colonels Ward, Conkling and Bendix were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the officers of the brigade toward Brigadier-General Yates on his retirement from office. After the election the officers adjourned to the Liederkreis Club House, where they partook of a fine collation provided by General Burger. Colonel Ward, who is a well read man, and one who takes an active interest in military affairs, would, doubtless, make a good brigade commander; but General Burger was his senior officer, and is fully entitled to the position to which he has been elected. The Second brigade at present consists of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth regiments of infantry, and the First regiment of cavalry, and is the largest brigade in the First division. We congratulate General Burger on his promotion, and the brigade on its newly-elected Brigadier-General.

FIRST DIVISION.—The unenviable reputation which the commanding officer of this division has acquired by reason of his dilatoriness shows itself in his other military doings as well as the parades of the division. It is now just a month since the alleged disobedience of orders on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel George Haws took place, and yet we are unable to inform our readers whether a court is to be ordered to try the charges or not. We are, however, very happy to state that the indications are that they will be tried. General Sanford has not usually been very successful in convicting officers against whom he has preferred charges—Colonel O'Leary, for instance; but those "whom the gods wish to destroy they first infatuate," he perhaps desires one final defeat.

The following is the latest news concerning this case: On the 21st ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, having been told that General Sanford would dismiss the charges made by Colonel Hamilton if Colonel Haws would disclaim any intention of disobeying orders, addressed a note to the General. This note embodied the above facts, and giving the required disclaimer. In concluding, Colonel Haws says: "It is, perhaps, due to myself to add that, in giving this assurance, I cannot concede any disobedience of orders on my part to have in fact occurred; and I am compelled to adhere to the conviction that Colonel Hamilton was mistaken as to the matters charged." This was eminently proper, as the Colonel could not in justice to himself have acknowledged that he disobeyed any order. On the 27th inst. General Sanford returned this communication in the most singular manner for any one who has the slightest knowledge of the proper form of official communications. We cannot forbear giving our readers a sketch of this document, for it is certainly a military curiosity, which has the appearance and form of an acknowledgment of an invitation to a ball or party rather than an official document. In the first place, the paper has no heading to show the source whence it emanates, and is not signed by anybody. The date is in the left hand lower corner. We would remind the writer, whoever he may be, that an official communication which is not signed is simply worthless. But to the communication in question. It commences: "Major-General Sanford returns the enclosed communication, etc.," and, contrary to military usage, is not addressed to anybody. Such a document as this from the commanding officer of a division of the National Guard shows ignorance which is truly lamentable. This precious document closes as follows: "The tone of the communication, and Colonel Haws' version of the transaction in the columns of a newspaper much circulated in the division, renders it improper on the part of General Sanford to dismiss the charges without the consent of Colonel Hamilton, who feels it his duty to proceed under all the circumstances." The writer of the above extract is somewhat at fault, Colonel Haws had nothing whatever to do with the version to which we suppose the General alludes. Such is the present condition of the case. In due time (—months) a court-martial will, perhaps, be assembled, but we hope General Sanford will not outrage every principle of military jurisprudence by sending the charges before a court of his own selecting. As it was his order, if any one's, which was disobeyed, he is constructively the accused, and, therefore, should not be allowed to assemble the court before which the charges are to be tried. But as the General and his Chief of Staff have a peculiar method of proceeding in military matters, we are somewhat prepared for startling revelations.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—"G" company of this regiment, Lieutenant James S. Woolsey commanding, will celebrate the anniversary of their organization on Tuesday, September 4th, by an excursion to Somerville, New Jersey. They will leave New York by an early train, and return on the following day in the afternoon, in time for a short parade here. Members of the different companies of the regiment desirous of joining company G in this excursion may do so by applying to the Committee of Arrangements, of which Lieutenant A. L. Webber is Chairman, who will meet at stated periods during the month of August, at the Armory, notice of which will be given hereafter. The following elections took place at a special meeting of this company, held on Friday evening, July 13th: Corporal F. J. Richtel elected fifth Sergeant, and Private G. W. Coles elected "corporal," vice F. J. Richtel, promoted. This company is now in a fair way of being one of the best and largest companies in the regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—It is now generally understood that this regiment is to drill in Morris's Tactics before a board of Army officers appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the various systems of infantry tactics, and recommend the best system for general use. The programme of manoeuvres to be executed has already been issued, and comprises some eighty-one evolutions according to the second volume of Morris's Tactics. The time and place for the drill have

not yet been decided upon, but due notice will be given as soon as they are. Washington Parade Ground has been spoken of, but will not, we trust, be chosen, as it is not a good place for drilling a regiment where precision in alignments, etc., is desired.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the Armory on Monday evening, August 6th, at 8 o'clock, in citizen's dress, to hear the report of the Committee on Uniforms.

SECOND DIVISION.—The Second division will probably have a field day between the 1st and 10th of October, on the new grounds adjoining the Prospect Park. These grounds comprise some forty acres, and when entirely complete will be the finest parade ground in the vicinity of New York.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—At the regular monthly meeting of Company G, of this regiment, held last Wednesday evening, Colonel Woodward, late of the regiment and company, was presented by the members with an elegant testimonial, in the shape of a set of resolutions, very elegantly engrossed and mounted in a handsome frame. The testimonial bears the names of most of the exempt as well as all the active members of the company, most of whom were present on this occasion. The presentation speech was made by ex-Captain R. V. W. Thorne, Jr. Colonel Woodward, in reply, expressed his high appreciation of the gift, and his complete surprise at receiving the same.

Company G will celebrate the anniversary of their organization on the 22d of this month, by an excursion to Bergen Point, and a friendly trial of skill in target firing for two elegant gold medals. The exempt members of the company will contest for one medal, and the active members for another. Captain Thorne has heretofore made the best shooting, and will doubtless be hard to beat at the coming encounter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BRIGADE ELECTIONS.—At the elections for Brigadier-Generals for the First and Second brigades, held on Thursday, July 26th, Colonel J. S. Burrill, commanding the Tenth regiment of infantry, was elected to command the First brigade, and Colonel Geo. H. Pierson, commanding the Fifth regiment of infantry, was elected to command the Second brigade. Both selections are good. Colonel Burrill gained quite a reputation by the manful defence of his position on Kuhn's Wharf, at Galveston, January 1, 1863, where, with a mere handful of 250 men, he withstood the combined forces of General Magruder until obliged to surrender in consequence of the retreat of the United States Navy. He suffered confinement for nearly two years in the Rebel prison camps of Texas, and upon his release remained at home only long enough to recuperate his exhausted strength a little, before rejoining his regiment at Washington (the Forty-second infantry M. V. M.), which had reenlisted for one hundred days. Colonel Pierson did good service during the late war. He commanded a company in the Fifth regiment M. V. M. at the first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently commanded the regiment during its nine months term in the Department of North Carolina, taking part in several actions; and again commanded the regiment upon its reenlistment for one hundred days, in July, 1864. Both officers have been connected with the Militia for some years, and have always evinced great interest in it, and have exerted all their influence for its good. We congratulate the officers and men of the First and Second brigades upon the selections.

STAFF OF GENERAL BUTLER.—The following named gentlemen have been announced by Major-General Butler, M. V. M., as members of his staff: Quartermaster, George J. Carney, of Lowell; Judge-Advocate, Edgar J. Sherman, of Lawrence; Aide-de-Camp, Roland G. Usher, of Lynn; all with the rank of Major. The Division Inspector, Engineer, and an additional Aide-de-Camp are yet to be appointed.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending July 21, 1866:

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
George M. Dusenbury, major, April 13th, vice N. W. S. Catlin, resigned.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
W. W. Babcock, captain, June 20th, vice Becker, resigned.
Eugene Babcock, second lieutenant, June 20th, vice Smith, resigned.
Robert Wales, first lieutenant, June 5th, vice J. J. McLean, resigned.
William Drane, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice Felcher, resigned.
Amos L. Swan, lieutenant-colonel, June 21st, vice Shellen, resigned.
George Groat, major, June 21st, vice Smith, resigned.

FORTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Isaac Jackson, Jr., captain, May 10th, vice Winne, promoted.
Charles McDonald, first lieutenant, May 10th, vice Jackson, promoted.
Seymour Birch, second lieutenant, May 10th, vice McDonald, promoted.
George S. Haggart, captain, May 19th, vice A. H. Burch, promoted.
Adam B. Dockstader, first lieutenant, May 19th, vice Haggart, promoted.
Charles Hair, second lieutenant, May 19th, vice Dockstader, promoted.
Adam Keyser, captain, May 19th, vice Badley, cashiered.
Benj. R. Staley, first lieutenant, May 19th, vice Ferguson, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Charles A. Jackson, captain, June 9th, vice D. D. Jackson, declined.
James H. Porter, second lieutenant, June 9th, vice C. H. Jackson, promoted.
Daniel M. Talbot, captain, June 13th, vice D. Webster, resigned.
William H. Hollister, first lieutenant, June 13th, vice D. M. Talbot, promoted.
Henry Fitch, second lieutenant, June 13th, vice A. F. Parks, absent from the district.
Andrew E. Hodge, captain, June 16th, vice Elwell, resigned.
Seymour L. Kilbourn, first lieutenant, June 16th, vice Hodge, promoted.
H. O. Packard, second lieutenant, June 16th, vice Kilbourn, promoted.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Lewis J. Burton, captain, June 23d, vice O. S. Hill, resigned.
Ira Birby, first lieutenant, June 23d, vice Burton, promoted.
J. J. Benton, second lieutenant, June 23d, vice Birby, promoted.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
George Bothe, first lieutenant, June 20th, vice Gehl, declined.
Charles Walker, second lieutenant, June 20th, vice Bothe, promoted.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Andrew J. Hatch, adjutant, June 20th, new appointment.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Fred. Arnim Kraus, second lieutenant, May 15th, vice Roeder, resigned.
Mathew Obenaur, second lieutenant, April 6th, vice F. Zimmer, promoted.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Ira C. Underwood, second lieutenant, May 19th, vice Robson, resigned.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Hoffman, first lieutenant, May 18th, vice Graff, promoted.
Samuel Becker, second lieutenant, June 11th, vice F. Weitz, removed from district.
George Haas, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice Mumm, resigned.
Philip Wagner, captain, June 15th, vice Ditley, resigned.
Frederick Frankle, captain, June 11th, vice Hanck, resigned.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
A. W. Kellogg, first lieutenant, June 9th, vice Burnham, removed from district.
Harrison Parker, second lieutenant, June 9th, vice Kellogg, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Mathias S. Ewon, captain, June 5th, vice Underhill, resigned.
Eugene S. Eunson, captain, June 11th, vice Prime, resigned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Arvin C. Bowdish, chaplain, June 23th, vice Millard, removed from district.

Hiram S. Hawley, captain, May 26th, vice Chapman, resigned.
Eugene D. Mabury, first lieutenant, May 26th, vice J. D. Stevens, resigned.
James Rowley, second lieutenant, May 26th, vice Mabury, promoted.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Patrick Kirby, first lieutenant, June 7th, vice Caine, declined.
John McNally, captain, June 11th, vice Wm. McNally, deceased.
Michael O'Neil, first lieutenant, June 11th, vice J. McNally, promoted.

Lawrence Hughes, second lieutenant, June 11th, original vacancy.
Bernard O'Hare, second lieutenant, June 14th, vice Riley, declined.
David Abbey, first lieutenant, June 14th, original vacancy.
Eugene Sullivan, second lieutenant, June 14th, original vacancy.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
George H. Stewart, November 29, 1865, vice Mathieson, resigned.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
James Campbell, captain, June 23d, vice Bryson, resigned.
James Shannon, first lieutenant, June 23d, vice Stuckies, dismissed.
John Cassidy, second lieutenant, June 23d, vice Gardner, deceased.
Schuyler P. Weller, captain, June 23d, vice Vedder, resigned.
S. U. P. Van Epps, second lieutenant, June 23d, vice Weller, promoted.

Gershom Barker, major, June 25th, vice Barbydt, resigned.
Wm. H. Croppen, second lieutenant, June 18th, vice Heywood, dismissed the service.
Cornelius Van Santvord, chaplain, June 22d, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
John J. Kehor, engineer, January 8, 1865, original vacancy.
Thomas Hines, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice F. Hines, resigned.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Peter F. Kirley, quartermaster, July 16th, vice C. D. Adams, resigned.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Wm. Brundage, adjutant, May 20th, new appointment.
George S. Fossard, surgeon, May 20th, vice Armstrong, resigned.
Augustus Coleman, engineer, May 20th, original vacancy.
Cornelius J. Stout, quartermaster, May 20th, vice R. M. Vail, resigned.

NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Nicholas F. Schell, captain, December 7th, vice Burke, removed from district.
Alexander Doctor, first lieutenant, December 7th, vice Huck, resigned.
John Fraley, second lieutenant, December 7th, vice Schell, promoted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Conrad Geib, first lieutenant, May 16th, vice Louis Stooebel.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Charles W. Reynolds, second lieutenant, June 2d, vice Hewitt, removed from district.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Henry Bailey, Jr., first lieutenant, June 7th, vice Blackman, promoted.

FIRST DISTRICT COLUMBIA COUNTY.
John V. Whitebeck, captain, July 3d, original vacancy.
George T. White, first lieutenant, July 3d, original vacancy.
Edward Tynan, second lieutenant, July 3d, original vacancy.

SECOND DISTRICT SARATOGA COUNTY.
Nicholas Shaul, captain, March 8th, original vacancy.
Charles Mosher, first lieutenant, March 8th, original vacancy.
Edgar Riddell, second lieutenant, March 8th, original vacancy.
Jefferson J. Hyde, captain, March 1st, original vacancy.
James Minick, first lieutenant, March 1st, original vacancy.
F. Lenke, second lieutenant, March 1st, original vacancy.

SPECIAL TROOP OF CAVALRY, FIRST DIVISION.
Frederick Beinger, first lieutenant, June 8th, vice Flüg, resigned.
George Eull, second lieutenant, June 8th, vice Kuntzman, resigned.
Gottlieb Kuntz, third lieutenant, vice Ohmacht, resigned.

FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY, FIFTH BRIGADE.
James Penoyer, surgeon, April 10th, new appointment.
Charles C. Hallock, first lieutenant, May 24th, vice Roberts, promoted.
Thomas T. Dewitt, second lieutenant, April 5th, vice J. Dewitt, resigned.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1866.

FIFTH DIVISION.
John A. Hodge, aide-de-camp, July 25th, vice T. G. North, resigned.

SIXTH BRIGADE.
Horace F. Curtis, quartermaster, July 16th, vice Kneeland, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
William H. Irving, first lieutenant, July 17th, vice C. E. Robinson, resigned.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Samuel R. Brown, captain, May 17th, original.
William Weaver, first lieutenant, May 17th, original.
Hugh O'Connell, second lieutenant, May 17th, original.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
James E. Curran, captain, July 2d, vice Shaw, resigned.
John Tallmadge, first lieutenant, July 7d, vice Daniels, resigned.
F. P. Edwards, second lieutenant, July 2d, vice Curran, promoted.

J. E. Smith, second lieutenant, July 2d, vice Wilkinson, resigned.

FOURTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Milton M. Toole, second lieutenant, June 23d, original.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
William H. Walter, first lieutenant, July 19th, vice A. Berry, resigned.

Peter A. Waddy, second lieutenant, July 19th, vice Walter, promoted.

Thomas M. Riley, captain, July 16th, vice Campsie, resigned.

James Butcher, first lieutenant, July 16th, vice Ward, deceased.

George O. Colt, second lieutenant, July 16th, vice Mason, resigned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Alexander Mahan, captain, July 14th, vice Burton, removed from district.

John G. Tyler, first lieutenant, July 14th, vice Sweet, resigned.

Julius C. Seaman, first lieutenant, July 14th, vice Tyler, promoted.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
William A. Lynch, colonel, July 10th, vice J. O'Mahony, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Orrin D. Sarcher, second lieutenant, May 14th, vice King, resigned.

FIRST BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.
Richmond A. Nichols, quartermaster, July 20th, vice Merritt, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 28, 1866:

July 24th, Fifth division, Thomas G. North, aide-de-camp, declined.

July 25th, Twenty-second brigade, Chester H. Davis, aide-de-camp, removal from district.

July 25th, Twenty-fourth brigade, William Kirkpatrick, quartermaster, declined.

July 25th, First cavalry, Henry Moon, chaplain, declined.

July 25th, Forty-second infantry, John L. White, second lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Forty-second infantry, B. F. Tracy, second lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Forty-second infantry, John McCarthy, first lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Forty-fourth infantry, Clinton F. Paige, colonel, declined.

July 25th, Fifty-first infantry, Michael Foley, second lieutenant, removal from district.

July 25th, Fifty-sixth infantry, Arthur Barry, first lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Fifty-sixth infantry, Michael Kilder, second lieutenant, removal from district.

July 25th, Fifty-sixth infantry, Robert Campsie, captain, removal from district.

July 25th, Sixty-fifth infantry, William Lehman, first lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Seventy-sixth infantry, Alvah Burnham, second lieutenant, removal from district.

July 25th, Seventy-sixth infantry, A. L. Cole, first lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, Seventy-sixth infantry, Eber Sweet, first lieutenant, ill health.

July 25th, Eightieth infantry, Edwin D. Brown, first lieutenant, removal from district.

July 25th, One Hundred and Sixth infantry, J. Clawson, second lieutenant, declined.

July 25th, One Hundred and Sixth infantry, N. P. Young, first lieutenant, ill health.

July 25th, One Hundred and Eighth infantry, Hiram Safford, captain, removal from district.

SQUADRON CAVALRY.

Ninth brigade, Martin Lehman, first lieutenant, removal from district.

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

Twenty-fifth brigade, Calvin C. Merritt, quartermaster, declined.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C. C.—The information we published was derived from official sources.

SARAH.—The *Tallahoma* is not attached to any squadron. According to the last Navy Register she is reported as building at New York. In answer to your second inquiry, viz.: When false assertions are made with a view to exempt one who is in reality liable to military enrollment, what is the term used to designate the offence? We can only say that there is no military phrase for the offence, which is simply telling falsehoods.

G. H. L.—We do not know Brevet Major-General ULLMAN's present address or his whereabouts.

SUBSCRIBER.—The full list you desire has never been officially published.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.—Your attention is invited to Act of July 29, 1861, Section 5, in General Orders 48, of 1861, requiring that all enlistments in the Regular Army during the year 1863 should be for a period of five years, and to General Orders Nos. 20, 25, and 215, 1864, and to Circular No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, February 6th, 1864, showing that the enlistment terms of soldiers in the Regular Army were not changed to three years until after the expiration of 1863. Attention is also invited to General Orders 190, Adjutant-General's Office, June 25, 1863, allowing a bounty and premium of \$402 to soldiers enlisting and reenlisting in the Regular Army for five years.

ENQUIRER.—An officer of the Army under the rank of Colonel having brevet rank, is entitled to wear the epaulettes and shoulder-straps indicative of his brevet rank, so matter whether serving with his regiment or not.

T. C., FORT STEVENS.—You can address Brigadier-General WILLIAM HAYS at Fort Monroe, Va. Major-General ALEXANDER S. WEBB is at West Point, New York. Brevet Major-General E. UPTON will be at West Point this month. Brigadier-General R. ANOLD was at Little Rock, Arkansas, according to the last official information we have.

R. R. F.—We have no official knowledge concerning WILLIAM H. TELLINGHAST, late Lieutenant Sixty-sixth United States colored infantry.

L. E. F.—You will find the law you refer to in the JOURNAL for July 21st. The last date should be April, 1866.

C. A. T.—If the Captain of your company and the Colonel of your regiment consent, you can be transferred to another company in another regiment, the Captain of the latter company and the Colonel of the latter regiment being also willing.

JANE G.—You should write to the Secretary of War on the subject. If your son enlisted under the circumstances you state, he should be assigned to a cavalry regiment. A ter he has been assigned to a regiment, it will be very difficult to have him transferred.

R. McG.—The *Michigan* is a vessel of the U. S. Navy, and is commanded and officered by officers of the Navy. Revenue cutters are officered by officers of the Revenue Marine Service, who are solely under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

G. L.—We never knew of a case in which a non-commissioned officer was ordered to duty as Officer of the Day. We know of nothing which would authorize such a detail. The Adjutant should be in front of the centre of the guard, and midway between the guard and the position occupied by the old and new Officer of the Day.

J. A. B., RICHMOND.—The information you desire has not been received at this office.

SUFFERER.—According to the decision of the War Department you are not entitled to the three months' extra pay.

F. B. I.—Your confirmation, published in our issue of the 28th ult., was official.

MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.—The following circular, issued by Major A. G. Cook, Inspector of the Twenty-fourth brigade, Syracuse, N. Y., contains so many good suggestions that we append it entire:

The attention of all officers who are required to make the annual muster and inspection rolls, is called to the fact that the time for preparing the same is near at hand. To prevent any delay, each officer should see at once that his books and papers are properly prepared and written up, so that he can, without trouble or delay, furnish the necessary facts required by the headings of the muster rolls. Many of the rolls received last year were allowed to pass, although imperfect, on account of its being the first report, but hereafter there will be no excuse for each officer not having his rolls properly prepared and ready for the inspecting officer whenever they are required. No company or regiment will be inspected until such rolls are in readiness. There will be no excuse for any officer not being in possession of all the facts necessary to make up a full and complete roll. All men and property entered on the last rolls, must be taken up and accounted for on these. All detailed men will be mustered and accounted for on the rolls of their respective companies. It is important that officers should be in possession of a correct copy of their last muster roll. Any information desired will be furnished by the Brigade Inspector on application, personally or by letter.

THE CASTING OF A 20-INCH GUN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald gives the following account of the casting of a twenty-inch gun at Pittsburgh, Pa.:

The casting of one of the largest cannon ever moulded has just been successfully effected at the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry in this city. On Saturday, another twenty-inch Navy gun, the third of this size ever cast, was run into its mould, and left to cool, with such assistance as outsiders might be able to render it.

Three furnaces, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, contained the metal for the casting. The first of these contained 68,000 lbs. of metal; the second, 37,000 lbs., and the third, 35,000 lbs., making a round total of 140,000 lbs. of metal required for the casting. The combination of metal consists of Bloomfield (Juniata) second fusion iron and Bloomfield pig iron. The proportions in the different furnaces were as follows:

	Second Fusion.	Pig.
	lbs.	lbs.
Furnace No. 4.....	68,000	15,000
Furnace No. 5.....	37,000	10,800
Furnace No. 6.....	35,000	10,200
Total.....	140,000	36,000
Grand total, 140,000 lbs.		

The three furnaces containing this vast amount of metal were fired at 4 1-2 on Saturday morning, and shortly after 12 the iron was fit to be run into the mould. This mould, huge as it was, was as carefully prepared and as accurately adjusted as that of a Parian marble vase. It had been prepared weeks before, and consisted of two longitudinal sections, each covered with a thick but perfectly smooth coating of a mixture composed of ground stone coal and molasses. For several weeks previous to being used these sections were baking in an oven until the coating became as hard as stone, devoid of the least drop of moisture. The necessity of this last condition becomes apparent when we know that even a teacupful of water, moistening the bottom and sides of the mould when the hot metal was poured in would make the Fort Pitt works merely a matter of history, and would demolish a considerable portion of the street on which the works stand. Before being placed in the pit, these two sections were firmly bound together with chains. The completed mould was then hung suspended from a tremendous crane, in a large pit, the top of the mould being level with the floor of the foundry. A hollow cone, twenty inches in diameter, and prepared the same as the two sections, was then suspended inside the mould, and perfectly adjusted to form the "bore" of the gun.

At 12.02 o'clock the first and second furnaces were tapped, and at 12.03 the third also was tapped. The molten iron was conveyed from the several furnaces to the mould in conduits, the longest being sixty feet. Before running into the mould it gathered into a small reservoir close by, and thence was conveyed at will to the different sides of the pit by other conduits. At 12.20 the first furnace stopped running; at 12.23 the second, and at 12.24 the third also ceased to flow. At the commencement of the process, the temperature inside the foundry was 82 degrees; outside it was 77 degrees.

Immediately after the mould was filled the water from the hydrant, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half gallons per minute, began to pour through the hollow core of the mould, in order that the inside of the gun might cool more rapidly than the outside. The temperature of the water when it first commenced to run, was 81 degrees. When the core-barrel was filled, the water was 99 degrees; ten minutes afterward it was 114 degrees, and twenty minutes afterward it was 118 degrees. It remained at this temperature until yesterday morning, when it gradually sank to 97 degrees. In eight minutes after the turning on of the metal, gas began to evolve from the barrel core, and continued burning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This gas was caused by the charring of a quantity of hempen rope with which the core was wound inside its stone coal coating. The burning of this cord permitted the core to shrink so that it could be withdrawn from the barrel.

At 1.40 o'clock in the afternoon fires were lighted in the bottom of the pit, outside the mould. These fires will be kept burning hotly for several days, in order that the outside of the gun may cool more slowly than the inside. This process is based on the fact that metal slowly cooled contracts more than metal rapidly cooled, and so the surface of the gun has greater power to resist the expansive force of the mighty charges of powder that will be used. The effect is nearly the same as that of shrinking the wrought-iron bands on the breech of the Parrot gun.

At 9.20 o'clock yesterday morning, it was decided that the metal forming the inside of the gun was cooled to a sufficient degree of hardness to warrant the withdrawal of the core. Accordingly the water of the hydrant was turned off at that time, and in a few moments the increased heat of the core had expelled every drop of water from the barrel. At 10.45 the water was turned on again suddenly and speedily contracted it so that, the crane having been set in motion, it was hoisted swiftly and smoothly out of the bore, leaving

the inside surface hard, but at a white heat. The cooling process was continued by turning a stream of cold water, no larger than a straw, into the bore. The first contact of the water with the hot metal produced an explosion almost like that of a piece of ordnance. This little stream of water continued to pour in until yesterday morning, when it was discontinued, and replaced by a column of cold air, which will be continued until the gun is thoroughly cooled. A large and swiftly-turning fan-wheel forces the air through a tube into the bottom of the bore.

The rough size of this war-dog is as follows:

	Inches.
Diameter at breech.....	67
Diameter at muzzle.....	48
Length.....	236
The finished dimensions will be:	
Extreme length.....	198
Length of bore.....	147
Depth of chamber.....	10
Diameter of cascabel.....	14
Diameter of cylinder.....	35
Diameter of muzzle face.....	35
Length of trunnion.....	6
Diameter of trunnion.....	18
Radius of breech.....	32
Thickness of metal.....	22
Estimated weight of finished gun.....	90,000 lbs.
The density of the metal composing the gun is from 7.23 to 7.24.	

To cool this mighty engine sufficiently to admit of its removal from the mould, will require about twenty-five days. On its removal, it will be "finished," and then taken to the "proving-ground," there to have its fitness for use tested. The testing process consists of firing nine rounds from the gun, each with a ball. The charges in the first three rounds consist of sixty pounds each of mammoth powder. The next three charges are of eighty pounds each, and the final three of one hundred pounds each. The "bullet" which this pocket-piece carries, has the trifling weight of 1,080 pounds.

This monster gun is designed for the turret of the *Monitor*, now in New York Harbor. Another, of the same size, now lying at the "proving ground," is for the *Dunderberg*. These two, with one Army-gun, comprise the only three twenty-inch guns ever cast.

GENERAL Von Moltke, says the *Bruna* correspondent of the *London Times*, has returned to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaign, and for the occupation of Vienna. This skillful strategist, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three Prussian armies, starting from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field of Koniggratz, has never, except at that battle, appeared in front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting calmly at his desk, he has traced on the map the course of his troops, and by means of the field telegraph, has flashed his orders to the different Generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has failed, and every combination has been made exactly as the right moment. A quick, light-blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure, mark him an intellectual and energetic man, but though quick in action he is so prudent in discourse and so guarded in his speech that from his quality and his wide knowledge of European languages, he is known in the Army as the man who is silent with seven tongues. Careful and laborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail in the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise from the lightning rapidity of his strokes and the tremendous consequences of his dispositions, before which the Austrian Army has withered away almost before it was gathered together, and which have won for him from his countrymen the title of the first strategist in Europe.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL BURNSIDE.—A massive silver bowl and ladle, manufactured by Tiffany and Co., was presented a few days ago to Major-General Burnside, by the gentlemen composing his personal staff during the war. The bowl stands 18 inches high, and is 12 inches across the top. The stem of the bowl rests upon a solid octagon base, about six inches square; and four cannons, one at each corner, support the bowl. On the front of the base is the General's monogram, and the reverse is the badge of the Ninth Army corps. A wreath of laurel winds around the stem. Swords, gauntlets, regulation hats, and other insignia, are artistically engraved or embossed upon the work. On the front of the bowl is the engraved representation of the National flag, with the names of twelve of the most prominent battles in which the General was engaged engraved upon the stripes. Upon the other side of the bowl is a representation of the Rebel attack on Fort Saunders during the siege of Knoxville. The presentation was entirely private and informal.—*New York Tribune*.

A London letter says: The "military correspondent of the *Times*" at the Prussian headquarters, and whose graphic account of the battle of Sadowa is by military men admitted to far transcend anything we have yet

received from the seat of war, is understood to be Lieutenant Hozier, of the Second Life Guards. Vivid and intelligible as was his account of that terrible conflict, even to civilian readers, I understand that the "service" agree in admitting it to be as instructive as it is interesting, and to afford a sterling model for the style in which all narrations of incidents so important intended for information and reflection as well as mere tidings may be couched. Lieutenant Henry Montague Hozier served originally in the Royal Artillery, which he entered in 1857. He was employed in China in the campaign in 1860, and assisted at the capture of the Taku forts, as well as was present in the actions near Tangchow. Three or four years ago he exchanged—I rather fancy for the purpose of holding a staff appointment—into the Second Life Guards, and shortly after entered into a course of study in the senior department of the Staff College at Sandhurst, where he eventually passed a final examination of most unusual distinction.

Before a military commission convened at Richmond, Va., pursuant to orders from the headquarters of the Department of Virginia, William O. Waid, a civilian, was tried upon the charge of murder, and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung, but was subsequently examined by a board of medical officers, who certified that he was insane. He was thereupon released and committed to the custody of his family that he might receive suitable care.

INFLUENCED by the positive injury which so many have experienced in the use of the many nostrums which have been thrown broadcast upon the world, I have succeeded, after years of unremitting labor and research, in forming a preparation, entitled *Marsden's Carminative Syrup*, which, from testimonials received from eminent physicians, and all other sources, has proved to be a complete success in curing all affections of the bowels.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

MICHALOWSKI-SMITH.—At Brownsville, Texas, on Tuesday evening, June 26, by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Captain F. von MICHALOWSKI, First U. S. Artillery, to Miss LOUISE SMITH, of Matamoros, Mexico. [Washington papers please copy.]

DIED.

KEZER.—On board the U. S. steamer Mahongo, of dysentery, July 2d ult., DAVID W. KEZER, Quartermaster, aged 25 years and 7 months, son of Samuel and Martha G. Kezer, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

A GOOD NUMBER.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains Portraits of Benjamin Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Brydges, Brunell, Mrs. Parkhurst, etc., with articles on Responsibility; Sowing and Reaping; The Servant Question; Getting Married; Writing; The Philosophy of Phonography; How to Live; Air and Sunlight; Summer, and its Lessons; Over Eating; Head and Body; Man-Monkeys; Insanity, and Religious Excitements; Physiognomy, Time, Tune, Veneration, Double Ovals, Large Ears, etc. 20 cents, or \$2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

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FOR AUGUST 15.—NO. VIII.

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GOING IN. By Charles Wyllys Elliott.
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GENERAL GRANT.
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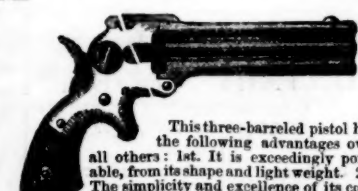
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- 4th. " Heel.
- 5th. " Ankle.
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